The New-York Times.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amendments to the School System of this City.

New Mode of Appointing Teachers, New Regulations, Etc.

MR. BENEDICT'S BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

IN ASSEMBLY, March 12, 1864.

AN ACT, relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Introduced by unanimous consent by Mr. Benedict read twice, and referred to the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, Reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of New-York is hereby divided into seven school districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

SEC. 2. At every Charter election in the said City there shall be elected in each school district one Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and there shall also be elected in each Ward one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of five years; and no school officer shall hereafter be elected or appointed in the said City except as provided by this act, and no person shall at the same time hold more than one school office.

SEC. 3. On the second Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Mayor of the City shall nominate to the Board of Education one person for each school district, as a Commissioner of Common Schools, and the said board shall appoint or reject each of the persons so nominated. If any of them shall be rejected, the Mayor shall make a new nomination, and shall continue to nominate until seven shall be appointed by the board. The persons so appointed shall hold office until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 4. On the third Wednesday in November in every year, the Mayor of the City shall nominate to the Board of Education one person for each school district as an Inspector of common schools in the district, for the term of three years, from and after the first day of January then next. The Board of Education shall, on the first Wednesday in December, vote by yeas and nays upon the appointment of each of the persons nominated; and every person who shall receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the whole board, shall be appointed. If any of the persons so nominated shall fail to receive the votes of a majority of the whole board, the Mayor shall make a new nomination, and shall continue to nominate until an appointment shall be made for each district, in the manner and for the term prescribed in this section.

SEC. 5. If on the second Wednesday in January next, there shall be in any school district, more than two Inspectors of common schools in office by popular election, the Board of Education shall select two of them, and such of the said Inspectors as are not selected shall immediately cease to hold office. After such reduction in the number of Inspectors has been made, the Board of Education shall select by lot one of the two Inspectors in each district, in office by popular election, and the Inspector selected shall be an inspector for the district, and hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and the Inspector not selected shall cease to hold office unless the Board of Education shall appoint him an Inspector for the district, in which case he shall hold office until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 6. Vacancies in school offices shall be filled as follows: if there shall be less than three Commissioners or three Inspectors in any district, every vacancy shall be filled in the case of a Commissioner until the first day of January then next, and in the case of an Inspector for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists, in the manner provided by this act for the appointment of Inspectors; and if there shall be less than five Trustees in any Ward, every vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor and a majority of the Inspectors for the district in which the Ward is included, until the first day of January then next. Every vacancy in the office of a Commissioner or Trustee, occurring more than twenty days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for that portion of the term in which the vacancy exists remaining after the first day of January then next.

SEC. 7. The elections held by virtue of this act shall be subject to the same laws and regulations in all respects, so far as the same may be applicable, as those which govern the charter elections in said City; but the ballots for school officers shall be indorsed, "School Officers, No.   ," and deposited in a separate box. Every person voted for to fill a vacancy in a school office shall be designated in the ballot by the words, "to fill a vacancy," written or printed immediately over his name, or, if there be more than one vacancy to be filled in the office of Trustee in any Ward, by the words "to fill vacancy of   years."

SEC. 8. Every school officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the district or Ward for which he is elected or appointed, and every school officer removing from the City, shall thereby vacate his office.

The Board of Education shall be judges of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 10. Every person elected or appointed to a school office in said City shall, before entering on the duties of his office, and within fifteen days after the commencement of the term for which he is elected, or from the time of being notified of his appointment to fill a vacancy, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Board of Education, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and the school office to which any person who shall omit to take the said oath within the time and in the manner above prescribed, may have been elected or appointed, shall be vacant at and from the expiration of the said fifteen days.

SEC. 11. The first section of an act entitled "An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, and so much of all other acts heretofore passed as is amendatory of the said section, are hereby repealed; but this section shall not affect the continuance in office of the present school officers, nor their powers or duties.

SEC. 12. The schools in the several Wards shall be classified as Grammar, Primary and Evening Schools, and teachers for the said schools shall be appointed as follows: Principals and Vice-principals by the Board of Education, upon the written nomination of a majority of the Trustees of the Ward, stating that the nomination was agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at which a majority of the whole number in office were present. Other teachers, and also janitors, shall be appointed by a majority of the Trustees for the Ward at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Any teacher may be removed by the Board of Education upon the recommendation of the City Superintendent, or a majority of the Trustees for the Ward, or of a majority of the Inspectors for the district. The Board of Trustees for the Ward, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of Trustees in office, may also remove teachers employed therein other than principals and vice-principals, and may also remove janitors, provided the removal is approved in writing by a majority of the Inspectors for the district; and provided further, that any teacher so removed shall have a right to appeal to the Board of Education, under such rules as it may prescribe, and the said Board shall have power, after hearing the answer of the Trustees, to reinstate the teacher.

SEC. 13. Subdivision three of section two of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. To remove from office any school officer who shall have been directly or indirectly interested in the furnishing of any supplies or materials, or in the doing of any work or labor, or in the sale or leasing of any real estate, or in any proposal, agreement or contract for any of these purposes, in any case in which the price or consideration is to be paid, in whole or in part, or directly or indirectly, out of any school moneys; or who shall have received, from any source whatever, any commission or other compensation in connection with any of the matters aforesaid; and any school officer who shall violate the preceding provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment in the city prison not exceeding one year, and shall also be ineligible to any school office. The board shall also have power to remove from office any school officer who shall have been guilty of immoral or disgraceful conduct in any matter connected with his official duties, or which tends to discredit his office or the school system. If one or more school officers or tax-payers in the City of New-York shall present a written charge to the Board of Education, accusing any school officer of a violation of, or a liability to, any of the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the said board to cause the same to be fully investigated. All testimony taken upon any such investigation shall be under oath; and the Court of Common Pleas shall have power, upon the application of the Board of Education, to compel any witness who may have been duly summoned, to appear and testify before the said board or any committee thereof.

SEC. 14. The ninth section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of Common Schools, or a majority of them, in their respective districts, to examine in respect to every expense certified as correct by a majority of the Trustees of any Ward in the district, and to audit every such expense which may be just and reasonable; and no expense shall be paid unless audited in this manner. They shall also examine, at least once in every quarter, all the schools in the district, in respect to the punctual and regular attendance of the pupils and teachers, the number, fidelity and competency of the teachers, the studies, progress, order and discipline of the pupils, the cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation and comfort of the school premises; and whether or not the provisions of the school laws, in respect to the teaching of sectarian doctrines, or the use of sectarian books, have been violated, and call the attention of the trustees, without delay, to every matter requiring immediate action. They shall, also, on or before the first day of December in each year, make a written report to the Board of Education and to the board of trustees, in respect to the condition, efficiency and wants of the district in respect to schools and school premises.

SEC. 15. Until the first day of January next, the Inspectors of Common Schools shall have the powers and duties now conferred upon them by law, except that the signature of one Inspector shall be sufficient to audit any bill or claim.

SEC. 16. Subdivision two of section eleven of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, passed July 3, 1851," as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may establish to examine into the qualifications of persons proposed as teachers in any of the schools under the charge of the board. Such examination shall be conducted by the City Superintendent of Schools, or such one of his assistants as he may designate, in the presence of at least two Inspectors of Common Schools, who shall be designated for the purpose by the by-laws of the Board of Education. Licenses shall be granted to those persons found upon such examination to be entitled thereto, which shall be in the form prescribed by the said by-laws, shall be signed by the City Superintendent, and by at least two Inspectors designated for the purpose, who shall certify that they were present at the examination, and concur in granting the license. The license of any teacher may be revoked for any cause affecting the morality or competency of the teacher, by the written certificate of the City Superintendent, and the written concurrence of two of the Inspectors for the district in which the teacher is employed; but no such action shall be taken until at least ten days previous notice has been given to the teacher, nor until a hearing of the matter has been allowed; nor shall it take effect until such certificate of revocation has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and a copy served upon the teacher. It shall be the duty of the City Superintendent to reëxamine any teacher upon the written request of any two Inspectors of the district, or three trustees of the Ward in which the teacher is employed. Any teacher whose license has been revoked as aforesaid, may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, within ten days after service of a copy of the certificate of revocation, by the service of a written notice of appeal upon the City Superintendent; and in case such appeal is taken, the teacher shall not be disqualified until the revocation is confirmed by the State Superintendent. The City Superintendent, in his annual report to the Board of Education, shall include a list of the licenses granted and revoked by him.

SEC. 17. Section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The Board of Education may, with the consent of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward, or without such consent, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Education, discontinue any grammar, primary, evening or colored school: and the said Board may also authorize the establishment of a new school upon the written application of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to decide finally upon such application within thirty-five days after the same is presented to it; and if the said board shall omit to do so, or shall deny the application, and a majority of the Inspectors for the district shall certify that there is probable cause for granting the application, the Trustees may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon all parties, and if adverse to the application, the same shall not be renewed during the term of one year next thereafter.

SEC. 18 The seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, and subdivision four, of section eight, of the same act, are hereby repealed, but this section shall not take effect until the first day of January next.

SEC. 19. The second subdivision of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Under such general rules and regulations, and subject to such limitations as the Board of Education may prescribe to conduct and manage the said schools; to furnish all needful supplies therefor, and to make all needful repairs, alterations and additions in and to the school premises.

SEC. 20. The Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall respectfully possess and exercise the powers and duties which the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools now lawfully possess and exercise, except as is herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect immediately.

A BRAVE DRUMMER BOY.—ORION P. HOWE, of Waukegan, Ill., drummer boy to the Fifty-fifth Volunteers of that State, has just been appointed to fill a vacancy in the Naval School at Newport. The following extract from a letter written by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN to Secretary STANTON, detailing an incident which transpired during the assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburgh, on May 19, doubtless, secures the boy's promotion:

"When the assault at Vicksburgh was at its height on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good healthy boy's cry, 'Gen. SHERMAN, send some cartridges to Col. MALMBORG; the men are nearly all out.' 'What is the matter, my boy?' 'They shot me in the leg, Sir, but I can go to the hospital. Send the cartridges right away.' Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once, I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill he turned and called as loud as he could, 'Calibre 54.' I have not seen the lad since, and his Colonel, MALMBORG, on inquiry, gives me his address as above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education.

What arrested my attention then was, and what renewed my memory of the fact now, is that one so young, carrying a musket-ball wound through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part even of the calibre of his musket, 54, which you know is an usual one.

I'll warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to the Government as one worthy the fostering care of some one of its national institutions."

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION TO YALE COLLEGE.—We are authorized to announce that Mr. AUGUSTUS R. STREET, of New Haven, (whose endowment of a Professorship of Modern Languages in Yale College, was made public not long ago,) has offered to make another important donation to that institution. He proposes to erect upon the College square, at the corner of Chapel and High streets, if the College corporation will consent, a building adapted for receiving collections in the various departments of the Fine Arts, and also for giving instruction in the history, principles and methods of art. Such a foundation will be of great value to the College, not only from the refining and elevating influence of well-selected collections of works of art, but also from the important aid which they render in historical archæological and literary studies. Such a generous and unexpected addition to the resources of the College will give new confidence to its friends, that the future of the institution will be not less useful and honorable than the past. We congratulate our entire community on this munificent gift.—*New-Haven Palladium, March 28.*

—The London *Review* says: "Who is to publish Her Majesty's new book? The first publication from the royal pen was issued, we believe, in 1834, when the Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA was in her sixteenth year. It was a small volume of poetry—a mere pamphlet—and was only distributed amongst the immediate members of the royal circle. A copy was sold at the sale of the library of the Princess ELIZABETH about two years since. That Her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign has certainly been stated in various continental journals, which, upon all matters relative to the proceedings of royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home journals.

LYNCH LAW IN NEVADA.

Wretched Condition of Society—Reign of the Roughs—The People's Retribution.

From the Esmeralda (Nevada Territory) Star, of Feb. 17.

Eight days ago the people of Aurora, after a long week's patience, executed summary justice upon four as murderous villains as were ever brought to the scaffold, to die at the end of a rope. A state of affairs had existed here, almost amounting to a reign of terror, for nearly two years, but it never assumed an organized shape until the town became incorporated. An election was held, and the Town Council was composed of as good men as we could boast; but the office of Marshal being an elective one, the ruffians were successful in placing their own man in office, owing to the fact that there were four or five candidates running. No sooner had the Marshal been sworn in, than the worst villains that ever infested a civilized community were appointed policemen, and, with but few exceptions, they were composed of as hard a set of criminals as ever went unhung. If a quarrel sprung up at any time, a resort to the pistol and knife was made at once, and murder, both night and day, became the general order of things. The gambling hells of the town were crowded at all times by these ruffians, who were ready to pick a quarrel with any man, no matter who he might be. Were any of them arrested, no matter how heinous the offence, he was released by the Marshal on straw bail, and no complaint would be filed in the Justice's Court against him. Any good man going about his business in the street and having to turn the corners was in danger of receiving a flying bullet from some drunken brute, who was as apt to be a policeman as anything else. Miners would hurriedly transact their business on coming into town toward evening, and then go home to remain there, not venturing into the streets after dark. Prominent mining companies would employ these ruffians to do their fighting, either to maintain possession of what mines they owned, or to get possession of others; and so long as their claims were held in litigation and their suits were to come off before the District Court, each mining company would have its band of perjurers and ruffians to swear their cases through. These ruffians at last had come to think that they had the full control of our mining interests and municipal affairs, so far as the public peace was concerned. Men fell by the pistol and knife even in open daylight and on our most public streets; still the assassins would escape punishment and boldly walk our streets, flourishing their weapons and uttering imprecations in the vilest language with the most insulting impunity. Thieves, and men who would be found gambling with the Pi-Ute Indians on the sidewalks, were appointed Deputy Marshals, to collect the town licenses, and then put the money in their own pockets, never rendering an account of it afterwards. No honest man, who regarded the value of his own life, dared to make a complaint in a court of justice to bring these fellows to an account.

A little over two months ago, the office of Marshal was declared vacant, by reason of that officer having for some months absented himself from the town. A new election was held and D. H. PINE, the present incumbent, was elected. He entered upon his duties with an earnestness and zeal worthy of the highest commendation. New policemen were appointed and affairs soon assumed a better appearance. Numerous arrests were made in spite of the most dogged resistance to the officers. But the organized band of ruffians were determined to resist to the death the officers who might see proper to enforce the peace regulations of the town government. The sheriff was resisted, and even one of the policemen was deliberately shot at when attempting to arrest one of them, and came very near being shot in the groin. These villains were determined to overrule the officers at all hazards. So long as they did not molest peaceable citizens, their shooting and killing one another, was borne with by the people with utter indifference and to a certain degree the press remained silent. But when the guardians of the people were threatened and the public peace endangered, then every good citizen felt it to be his duty to aid and encourage the public officers. Then the ruffians became more insolent and defiant. A few leading citizens formed themselves into an association called the Citizens' Protective Union, for the purpose of assisting the officers in their duty when called upon. This only served to rouse their anger still more, and they determined to throw the gauntlet at the feet of the people, daring them to pick it up. This was done by the cruel and cold-blooded murder of W. R. JOHNSON, in one of our most public streets—a man universally respected and believed, and against whom nothing could be found, save that he sent a man after a horse-thief who had stolen his horse before his own door in daylight.

The volcano of public feeling which had long been pent up, at last burst forth. The wrath of a long-suffering and outraged people could no longer be controlled. The people demanded that justice should be meted out upon these cold-blooded assassins. The Sheriff, Marshal and Constable, with all their deputies, were aided by the people in making arrests and guarding the doors of their prisons. Every information which could be given throwing the least light upon the murder was promptly given. They left their occupations almost universally for the public good. The mills were stopped, stores were closed, the sledge and drill in the tunnels and shafts were no longer heard, and, moved by a common impulse, every good citizen became at once transformed into a soldier and shouldered his musket for the common defence. It was proposed to have a special term of the District Court held to try the murderers when the Coroner's Jury had performed its duty; but the people knew that an application for a change of venue would be granted, to be followed by the release of the murderers, as no man would be found willing to go to Carson to give evidence against them, and thereby insure his death. The people were determined that the assassins should not leave the town alive. The innocent should go unharmed, but the guilty must be punished. After a long week's patience had been endured and guard duty both night and day had been performed, the jury rendered a clear and explicit verdict, pronouncing four of the villains as participants and one as accessory. They declared with one unanimous voice that the principals should suffer death. They organized themselves into a citizens' regiment, elected their field and line officers, declared martial law, and proceeded, calmly and determinedly, to execute the sentence passed upon the murderers. Everything was carried out in a quiet and orderly manner. Justice was done, and the people said amen.

The Contra Costa *Gazette* then gives an account of murders projected by these assassins, and adds:

These are three of the murders that were to be committed, and some of the assassins are not yet hung. We are still pursuing our investigations, and we trust that the rope is town will not give out until all these damnable villains get their just deserts. The work of the people is not more than half done, and we trust that a full and entire investigation of these matters will be made, that every ruffian shall be compelled to leave the town, and all who have been implicated in any way with these murders shall be made to leave this district, either by the Carson road or Buckley and Daly's cut-off.

The work performed thus far is well done, and should by no means stop. Compel every ruffian to leave the town. Close the gambling hells. Sustain the public officers in the discharge of their duties. Then we will have a town noted for its good order, and all our interests will prosper, because the security of life and property is made certain. Let our sister cities and towns of the Territory commence where we have left off, and follow our example. They have now an opportunity to do it, and let the people's war-cry be all over Nevada—*Hemp for assassins! and for outlaws banishment!*

Since the organization of the Citizens' Regiment in this City, order reigns supreme. People go to bed much earlier than usual, sleep sounder, get up earlier, do more work, and the general impression is, that our camp cannot help but prosper under the new arrangements. At one time to tell a person to "go to Aurora" was equivalent to telling him to take his departure for the internal regions, where dwell the devil and his imps. Surely a remarkable change has taken place in a very short time.

Water as Fuel.

Strange phenomena does the cunning brain of man develop. Coal and wood are about to lose their prestige, and Water, with which we have all along fought fire, will, to a great extent, take their place, for it has been practically found that it *will burn.*

Dr. W. E. HOGAN, of Troy, N. Y., a well-known chemist, has demonstrated the fact that water will burn, or rather that its elements can be cheaply decomposed and used to economical advantage in all places where coal or wood are used for fuel. Substances containing carbon taking the place in the fire which a wick does in a lamp, and water supplying a great portion of the elements necessary to develop heat. This discovery has been practically demonstrated in this City by competent parties during the past Winter, and we believe no one who has investigated its claims to the public favor, doubts its reality and great value. The apparatus, which has been patented by Dr. HOGAN, seems to be perfectly practicable and applicable to all apparatus where coal or wood is used for fuel, and the saving by its use is shown in some cases to reach the high figures of seventy-five per cent., while, it is claimed that in no case has it fallen below fifty per cent, the quality of the heat being very much improved. A stove exhibiting this singular phenomenon may be seen in operation at the office of F. D. RICHARDSON & Co., No. 82 Nassau-street, (in the rear of the Market Savings Bank,) who have opened stock books and are organizing a stock company to purchase the patent and bring it before the public at once. This invention is equally applicable to all apparatus for consuming coal—from a cook stove to an ocean steamer—and its magnitude may be imagined when it is understood that by its application to a large class ocean steamer, the saving in coal and storage will be ten thousand dollars each trip.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistment in the Marine Corps and Naval Service.

The following important order has been received by A. A. Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYS:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.—In accordance with a "Resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved Feb. 24, 1864, Provost-Marshals, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the Naval service and the Marine Corps.

1. Upon the application of any person to be enlisted in the naval service, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest naval rendezvous, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the naval rendezvous, and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of 18 and 35, and not less than five feet four inches high, (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment, and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age,) applies to be enlisted in the Marine Corps, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine Corps, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereat, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous, and been examined, the Marine Recruiting Officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Separate abstracts and accounts for subsisting and lodging, and for the transportation of these persons to the rendezvous, will be kept by Provost-Marshals, and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize-money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize-money. Men for the Naval service or Marine Corps are received on the quotas for draft the same as men for the army.

5. The rendezvous established for the Naval service are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

6. The rendezvous established for the Marine Corps are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard; Boston, Mass., Navy-yard; Brooklyn, L. I., Navy-yard; Philadelphia, Penn. Navy-yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship *Alleghany*; Cairo, Ill., Navy-yard; and Washington, D. C., Marine Barracks.

7. Provost-Marshals will give proper publicity, by short advertisements, to the subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps, and will send the bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Regulating and Facilitating Transfer Enlistments.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, and in order to regulate and facilitate transfer enlistments from the army to the navy, the following regulations will be observed:

Persons Eligible for Transfer.—Any soldier now in, or hereafter coming into the military service of the United States, by voluntary enlistment, or by draft, who is, first, by vocation a mariner; second, an ordinary seaman, of not less than two years sea service; third, an able seaman, of not less than four years sea service.

In the absence of any other proof, the applicant will make oath before any Magistrate, Provost-Marshal or United States officer, as to his sea service, indicating whether in the merchant or naval service.

The term of such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military enlistment, nor for less than one year.

Any bounty money or advance pay which any person so enlisting, from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from any prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

Every officer commanding a company, regiment, post, recruiting rendezvous or detachment in this department, shall forward all applications made to him for transfer, as above, together with the necessary proofs, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the department. All such applicants shall be retained at the post or depot until the decision of the department Commander is made known.

As fast as applicants are approved and selections made, the men will be sent to designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct. The officer in charge of detachments will be furnished with complete and separate descriptive lists, containing statements of pay, bounty and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the naval station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station, the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as "transferred to the navy by enlistment;" but if rejected for physical disability, or for not having seen the prescribed sea service, they will be sent back to their companies or depots, and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentations in their applications, the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

The names of men so rejected, and the reasons of such rejection, which will be indorsed on their descriptive lists by the Commandant of the naval station, together with the expense of transportation, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

All applications and communications relative to such transfers, will be forwarded to these headquarters, directed to Capt. THOS. LORD, A. D. C., who is hereby designated to examine into and determine upon them.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Ass't-Adjt.-Gen.

Enlistments in the Naval Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 14.

Gen. Wm. Schouler, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 8th inst., relative to credits for men enlisting in the navy, I am instructed to say:

1. Credits for men who enlisted in the naval service and whose names are borne on the enrollment lists as in the naval service when enrolled, will be allowed on the present call for 500,000 men.

2. The commanding officers of naval rendezvous and recruiting stations are required to report the number of men enlisting and the place to which they are to be credited.

3. Those enlisting after the enrollment and prior to the passage of the act approved Feb. 24, cannot be credited under the provisions of section two of that act, unless their names are borne on the enrolment lists.

Your ob't servant,
HENRY E. MAYNADIER, Captain U.S.A.,
In Charge of Enrolment Bureau.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—We this day present our readers with the first of a series of very brilliant articles now being published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and intended as an analysis and review of Gen. MCCLELLAN's history of his military career. These articles have been called forth by the recent report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, evidently intended as a political manifesto, and giving so partial and incorrect a view of the merits of that much overrated officer that it is necessary, for the cause of truth, to investigate the other side of the question. These articles in the TIMES are written with excessive clearness and truth, and in the total absence of anything like bitter invective or partisanship. A more unanswerable argument against the fulsome pretensions that have been set up in favor of the "Little Napoleon," has never yet been laid before the public, and we defy any unprejudiced mind to follow closely the reasonings in those papers without coming to the conclusion that never were more splendid opportunities thrown away, or more dazzling chances of fame neglected than by Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, while commanding the Army of the Potomac.—*New-Orleans Times, March 18.*

NEW BOOKS.

In the absence of any books of very remarkable character, the recent issues of the publishers evince considerable activity in catering for the tastes of the reading world, and testify to the existence of a lively general demand for books.

A good novel has become a luxury, if not a necessary of life, to most of us, pretty certain to be enjoyed in proportion to its rarity. *The Wife's Evidence*, by W. G. WILLS, (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS,) may be recommended to all who feel thus, as fulfilling very satisfactorily the conditions required in a work of fiction. It offers an easy, natural current of incident, characters strongly marked, and well discriminated, and a plot sufficiently "sensational" to keep awake the reader's sympathies at a pleasurable pitch of excitemet. Though written for a purpose—to show the impolicy of the English legal rule by which a wife is incapable of giving evidence either for or against her husband in any criminal case whatever—the special object is not pressed upon the reader, but is developed naturally in the course of the story. Mr. WILLS' name is not so well known at present in this country as a novelist as it promises to be. We think few will read *The Wife's Evidence* without desiring to make acquaintance with his other works.

—*Roba di Roma*, by WILLIAM W. STORY, after being long inquired for in vain by those who remembered some specimen chapters in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is at last given to the American public by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., in two neatly printed volumes, shown by the quiet elegance of their typographical ornamentation to proceed from a London press. The combination of the literary and the artistic talent is rare in any age. Art is a jealous mistress, requiring the exclusive devotion of its followers. Mr. STORY is one of the gifted few, possessing in equal perfection the eye of a painter, the pen of an accomplished writer, in addition to the mastery over the most arduous materials of art, which have raised him to a position of great eminence among the first living sculptors of the world. *Roba di Roma*, or Roman Trifles, as the author tells us to translate it, is a picture carefully elaborated and lovingly dwelt upon, of the exterior characteristics of the city and daily life of the people of Rome, delineated by one prompt to catch the picturesque point of view that even the most ordinary circumstances of every-day existence affords to a stranger in that land of old memories. Artists in Italy are the true Lotus-eaters. After a prolonged sojourn there, every other part of the world seems tame and colorless, and the effect of our more pervading civilization is flat and insipid compared with the vivid contrasts, the startling transitions, the inequalities of condition reflected in outward appearance, that have in all ages distinguished the Italians as a people from the more northern European races. In other nations the taste for the fine arts seems to originate with, and more properly belong to, the higher classes, and spreads downward by slow and painful degrees. In Italy, alone, it is an instinct of the mass of the population finding continual room for operation in the mode of life—less harrassing and exacting than ours—freely indulged in, according to the natural temperament of southern races. Few people have had opportunities for forming a judgment equal to those of Mr. STORY, and he says, when speaking of their constant habit of song—while at their work: "I feel quite sure that these people are more easily pleased, contented with less, less morose, and less envious of the rank above them, than we are. The demon of dissatisfaction never harries them. They live upon nature—sympathize with it, and love it; are susceptible to the least touch of beauty; are ardent, if not enduring, in their affections; and, unless pushed and irritated, are very peaceable and amiable." Such a temperament undoubtedly affords the possessor a compensation for the want of the higher aims; the pangs austere, that accompany the discipline of doing and suffering, involved in our headlong race for money, fame or distinction of any kind. As a graphic and minute picture of the manners and customs of a people, *Roba di Roma* may be placed on the same shelf with *Lane's Modern Egyptians*, and it would be difficult to name a third work where the same object is attained with equal success. Though Mr. STORY's subject is professedly the modern city and its inhabitants, the shadow of the mighty past broods over all, deepening the sense of interest, and lending a charm and significance to ordinary objects nowhere else in the world to be felt so strongly as in Italy and at Rome. "The air seems to keep a sort of spiritual scent or trail of these old deeds, and to make them more real here than elsewhere. The Ghosts of History haunt their ancient habitations. Invisible companions walk with us through the silent deserted streets of Pompeii. Vague voices call to us from the shattered tombs of the Via Appia. Senatorial robes sweep along the rich mosaics of the lately unearthed Villa at Ostia. The past hovers like a subtle aura around the present. Places as well as persons have lives and influences, touching our natures to mysterious issues. Haunted by its crimes, oppressed and debilitated by the fierce excesses of its Empire, Rome, silent, grave, and meditative, sighs over its past wrapped in the penitent robes of the Church." These eloquent words will show in what spirit the author untertakes his task. It is to portray neither Monumental Rome, Artistic Rome, Rome Pagan or Christian, or any of the special aspects in which the city is usually viewed, but rather a combination of all those elements that go to influence and lend shape and color to Popular Rome, Rome of the People—their markets, games, holidays, street music, beggars, births, baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. Everything that can illustrate these and kindred subjects is to be found in Mr. STORY's book, and it is unnecessary to say how frequently classical antiquities are illustrated by modern usages. Even Rome itself is submitting to the great law of change. Our author says: "Day by day the sharp Roman traits are wearing out, and within the fifteen years that I have known it, much that was picturesque and popular has been obliterated." In proportion to his fondness for the Italians is his dislike to the French—the great disturbers of European nationalities. "The occupation of the French soldiery has not improved the morals of Rome; the Gallic hat and bonnet and the curse of crinoline have invaded its streets." The soldiers jeer the women from the country who are dressed in the costumes of their native towns, and by their insolence have forced many to put them aside, for nothing in their eye is beautiful save their own ridiculous dresses. The Rome of fifty years back scarcely survives even in the Trastevere quarter. These facts, distressing to the painter and the student of the picturesque, will materially add to the value of *Roba di Roma* as a record and enduring memorial of a vanishing state of things. In an appendix, Mr. STORY examines the vexed question of the population of the Ancient City, and decides from an examination of existing data that the estimate which allows *four millions* of inhabitants to it, at the height of its prosperity, is not only unexaggerated but probably understates the truth.

—*The Laws and Principles of Whist*, stated and explained, and its Practice Illustrated; on an Original System, by means of Hands, played completely through; by CAVENDISH, (New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.,) is an elegant little pocket quarto, whose purpose is sufficiently explained by its title, while the satisfactory imprint, "*Fifth Edition*," testifies to its favorable reception by the public. Every one remembers TALLEYRAND's admonitory remark to the person who confessed his ignorance of the game, "Young man, what a sad old age awaits you!" so though Whist has never enjoyed in this country the supremacy in social circles awarded to it in Europe, a satisfactory knowledge of the game is a gentlemanly accomplishment that no one will regret possessing. CAVENDISH's treatise is probably the best extant for acquiring this knowledge. It is simplicity itself, compared with some of the works on the subject, (which look like books on the differential calculus,) and contains nothing that need deter the student—for Whist has its students and profound ones—but explains lucidly in a series of progressive instructions the arena of the science in a manner to delight CHARLES LAMB's Mrs. Battle, whose chief delight was "a clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game."

—*Thackeray, the Humorist and the Man of Letters—The Story of his Life and Literary Labors*, by THEODORE TAYLOR (New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.) is offered, as filling an intermediate place between the newspaper, or review article, and the more elaborate biography which may be expected in due course. Though it professes to include a "selection from his characteristic speeches, now for the first time gathered together," its contents are of the [illegible] nest character, and the industry of the compiler has been insufficient to collect many facts relating to THACKERAY that have been made known to readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the two articles published in this paper. It does not appear that the author, Mr. TAYLOR, possessed any personal acquaintance with THACKERAY, and there is little additional light thrown on his personal career, though some research among old magazines and newspapers has brought out a few new facts concerning his writings. The most interesting of these is, that in 1829, when at Cambridge, he commenced, in conjunction with a fellow-student, to edit a humorous paper which bore the title of the *Snob*, so early had the word impressed itself on THACKERAY's mind. Each number consisted only of four pages. The *Snob* lived for eleven weeks, and a set of the work is probably among the rarest curiosities of modern literature. The most characteristic of Mr. TAYLOR's specimens from it, is a parody, in the style of "Rejected Addresses," of the University prize poem for the year, "Timbuctoo" was given for the subject, and ALFRED TENNYSON was the successful candidate, but he has not thought well enough of the poem to unearth it from its academical cerements and include it in any edition of his collected works. THACKERAY's ridicule is apparently general in its application, and not pointed at any particular instance. With an eye to recognized models, he marks the natural history and scenery:

> "There stalks the tiger—there the lion roars,
> Who sometimes eats the luckless blackamoors;
> All that he leaves of them the monster throws
> To jackals, vultures, dogs, cats, kites and crows,
> His hunger thus the forest monster gluts,
> And then lies down 'neath trees called cocoa-nuts."

And apostrophising his subject, with a fine burst of the regulation pattern frigid enthusiasm:

> "Desolate Afric, thou art lovely yet,
> One heart yet beats, which ne'er shall thee forget;
> What though thy maidens are a blackish brown,
> Does virtue dwell in whiter breasts alone?
> Oh no, oh no, oh no, oh no, oh no,
> It shall not, must not, cannot e'er be so;
> The day shall come when Albion's self shall feel
> Stern Afric's wrath and writhe 'neath Afric's steel,
> I see her tribes the hill of glory mount,
> And sell their sugars on their own account;
> While round her throne the prostrate nations come,
> Sue for her rice and barter for her rum!"

It is curious to see how, thus early, a keen eye for detecting affectation and pomposity characterized the author of *The Book of Snobs*. The loss of THACKERAY's fortune, whence undoubtedly sprung his literary eminence, is attributed by Mr. TAYLOR to his connexion with a liberal newspaper, started by his stepfather, Major HENRY CARMICHAEL SMITH, in 1836, called the *Constitutional and Public Ledger*, and now utterly forgotten. His property was invested in this undertaking, and was almost entirely swept away by its failure. The embellishments of Mr. TAYLOR's volume are of a very primitive description. One of them—a slight sketch of his house—is interesting from its relation to the man. "Mr. THACKERAY took on long lease a somewhat dilapidated mansion on the west side of Kensington Palace Gardens. His intention was to repair and improve it, but he finally resolved to pull it down and build another in its stead. The new house—a handsome, solid mansion, of choice red brick, with stone facings—was built from a design drawn by himself, and in this house he continued to reside till the time of his death. The sketch shows what, compared with the average of London houses, may be called a lordly mansion; such as (with the exception of Abbotsford) has never before been erected in England by one whose sole estate lay in his inkstand. It is a house that would require at least an income of $25,000 (£5,000) to keep up in proper style, with an appropriate establishment—a fact that speaks loudly for the immensely increased scale of remuneration that now rewards a popular author, from the vast and constantly widening circle of his readers, created by the diffusion of cheap literature. Much twaddle, not to speak irreverently, is now current about THACKERAY in the desire felt by every one to "lay a garland on his hearse." Though probaby never without an intimate cricle of attached friends, THACKERAY was far from being popular among men of his own literary profession. The facts could, indeed, scarcely be otherwise. Possessing tremendous powers of satire and influenced by a morbid impatience of adverse criticism—that his nature was too honest and open to conceal—the fracas at the Garrick Club, which is related by Mr. TAYLOR (and had the effect of interrupting his friendship with DICKENS,) is but one of the cases where the irascibility of his temperament hurried him to actions that his wiser judgment would condemn. Those great dispensers of fame, the writers of the public press, as a body, had a special cause of complaint against THACKERAY. Himself for many years a member of the corps, he there acquired the intimacy with their habits and proceedings that barbed the arrows of the satire so unsparingly showered on them in all his later works, and those who only smarted from the writer's wit were, of course, removed from the sphere of personal attraction that endeared to his intimates, the man. Mr. TAYLOR's book includes the tributes to THACKERAY's memory, furnished by CHARLES DICKENS and ANTHONY TROLOPE, and in the present interest felt for its subject, will, no doubt, meet with a ready sale.

—*Tales from the Operas*, edited by GEORGE FREDERICK PARDON, (New-York, CARLETON,) and appropriately dedicated to MAX MARETZEK, is a laudable attempt to familiarize the public with the stories that constitute the setting or frame-work of the operatic lyric gems, to which our *cognoscenti* listen entranced at the dictates of fashion, however ignorant they may be of the dramatic situation which gives them appropriateness, or of the sentiment that inspires them. The *libretti* of fifteen of the most popular operas are here narrated, in a graphic and pleasing style, preserving all the force and spirit of the originals. When this little work becomes generally known, we shall certainly see at the opera fewer of the anxious and eager countenances vainly striving to unravel a meaning from the "linked sweetness long drawn out" of the cadenzas and *fioriture* of the prima donna, and at last giving up the attempt in despair and settling in a grim and stony impassiveness, "sickled o'er" with a futile attempt to express high interest and sympathy with the unmeaning show that mocks the sense of hearing with sounds conveying no associations to the mind. All the author has attempted is successfully performed, and his work should meet a want felt much oftener than it is expressed.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Justice to Our Naval Heroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would, through the columns of your paper, remind the Government that a large amount of prize and head money is due the officers and crews of Admiral Farragut's squadron, for the destruction of the rebel fleet on the lower Mississippi River, and the seizure of vessels and other property at New-Orleans. It is two years on the 24th of April since that hard fought engagement with the enemy of the Union took place, and the Navy Department admits that they see no reason why we should not receive it; and if it becomes necessary for a special act of Congress, and an appropriation, before it can be paid, why can it not be attended to at once, and not be put off for two or three years longer? What is of more importance to any Government than the army and navy, upon which they are obliged to depend to sustain their authority, and especially at the present time, had matters appertaining to either branch of the service to be acted upon with promptness? Without the decisive action of such men as Admiral Farragut, assisted by the brave Capts. Boggs, Alden and others, the mouth of the Mississippi might still be closed, and the great commercial city of the South in the hands of the enemy, instead of being ours. I think many will agree with me in saying that this is the most important blow the enemy has received from our navy during the war; and I trust that at some time those who fought so gallantly will be justly rewarded. I know of one who has been treated with silent contempt by the Washington dignitaries, and that, too, without the least cause.

By giving this space in your paper you will oblige many officers and seamen, as well as the undersigned.

Very respectfully, T. H. L.,
Late of the *Varuna*.

The Disease at Long Branch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention was called, a few days since, to a report of Drs. Sayre and Murphy, resident physicians of your City, who had visited Long Branch for the purpose of learning the nature and character of the disease prevalent there, and, if possible, ascertain the cause.

With regard to the nature of the disease, as set forth in the report, we have nothing to say, but leave that to those better qualified for its discussion; but with regard to the causes assigned for its existence we are by no means satisfied. The report affirms that of the many cases which have proved fatal, *all* can be traced to a cause, and then proceeds to narrate the causes, viz.: the use of *bad flour, rye coffee* and *kerosene*. Hence, according to this theory, all this unparalleled mortality can be traced to one, at least, of these three causes. Now, we challenge Dr. Sayre or Dr. Murphy to prove that any of the cases that came under their observation, during their visit, can be traced to either of the causes named in the report; and we are informed by one of the practicing physicians, in the midst of the disease, that he has not been able to trace the disease in any one instance to any of the aforesaid causes. We who are so deeply interested in this matter, having our children and friends stricken down around us, (frequently in a few brief hours,) from robust health to the grave, would rejoice to know the cause, and, if possible, remove it. But until a more reasonable and satisfactory cause can be assigned, the doctors will evince more good sense in acknowledging, with others equally wise, that the causes are inexplicable. As an afflicted community, instead of deriving any consolation from the report in question, we feel ourselves most deeply aggrieved thereby; as the only logical inference that can be deduced from the report is that the people of Long Branch are living in such a low, degraded condition, in the use of such impure, diseased and loathsome food, as to produce a most fearful *pestilence* among its inhabitants, when the truth is there is not, perhaps, a more cleanly people in their habits, or particular in the article of diet, than the people of Long Branch. The idea to the contrary we repel with the indignity it merits.

MANY CITIZENS OF LONG BRANCH.
Long Branch, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

Stationary Engines with Endless Wire Cables for Hauling Underground Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been decided to build underground railroads in New-York, permit me to propose the plan of stationary engines with endless wire cables to haul the cars. This plan will answer on all the great lines running parallel up and down the City. The cross lines would perhaps have to use locomotives on account of difficulty at the crossings, unless this obstacle can be removed.

The plan is to place an engine at one or both ends of the line, as may be required by the length, having sufficient power to haul a wire cable running the whole length of the line and back, and also all the cars at the same time. The cable to run around a wheel or drum at each end, and to be sustained throughout its entire length by iron shives or grooved wheels placed at regular intervals in the centre of each track. This, of course, makes the cable run up and down, or in opposite directions on each track of the same line. The cable is now to run over a shive or grooved wheel fixed to the axletree of the car, having another grooved wheel above it, which is to be acted upon by a brake so as to press the cable tight enough to start the car. When it is desired to stop cast this brake off, and put on the ordinary brake acting on the trucks. In this way the car may be started or stopped at will, the cable of course passing on with the same rapidity, to be used by one or all of the cars running in the same or opposite directions on the two tracks of the line at the same time. Each car would thus run or stop at will; there would be no smoke, no noise; it would be half cheaper than locomotives, and in every way superior to the English plan found so successful in London.

A. WATSON.
Washington, D. C., Monday, March 28, 1864.

Tunnel Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to inquire what are to be the grades of this work? I presume that if even men of appropriate talents govern this City, they will grade the thoroughfares to something less than forty feet to the mile; and I wish to know whether the tunnel is to be so worked that it will not obstruct such an improvement.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Women's Work and Wages.

New-York, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was astounded to hear the announcement at the Cooper Institute that three-fourths of the employers in New-York paid good compensation for female labor. Were it so we could never had occasion for such a meeting. That is, I think, conceding to employers more than they claim for themselves. They will tell you, I believe, these women will make dusters, pants and vests at prices varying from 15 to 25 cents each for my competitors in business, and I feel compelled to give them out at those prices in order to compete with them. Indeed, Sir, this universal evil of starvation prices for our work is the prolific source of all our woes. We cannot even exist on present prices if every quarter is collected for us. If the generous, noble-hearted manufacturers of clothing in this great and wealthy City of New-York—many noble souls there are among them, I feel assured—would come generously forward in concert and advance the pay of their female hands to a living standard, the New-York public would no more hear the wail of the workingwomen. Doubtless three-fourths of them would gladly do this, if means were devised to drive the remaining one-fourth from the market. This, then, generous friends, is what the workingwomen desire you to do for them—create the way for an increase in the prices of their work. It is said there is not an evil existing for which our Creator has not provided the remedy. The idea that three-fourths of the manufacturers are *now* paying prices adequate or proportioned to the cost of living is a sad mistake, I can but feel, because I have traversed the City, I possess *ordinary* capacity, perseverance, and determination, have the strongest motives to urge me forward in my search—necessity, and the sight of one dear to me by the tender ties of nature surely sinking into the grave—and I know it to be a mistake. The samples of work exhibited at the meeting, on the 21st, are a fair representation of all I have ever been able to find, and are not confined to the Jews. *All* proffer me dusters at twenty-five cents, &c. It is quite time that the whole fearful truth should be told. It should be revealed that until the late fearful rise in all the staples of life, working women have sought to conceal the fact that they have worked sixteen, seventeen and sometimes eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, with little and sometimes no food, with person and house disordered, every hope and aspiration crushed out, wishing often in the frenzy of despair they had no taste for beauty and knowledge because of the torments these aspirations give them in their present position. They have broken God's laws and transgressed His commands by refraining from His house, and performing those secular employments on His holy Sabbath day, which were unavoidable so long as *enough must be earned* to keep body and soul together and yet make a linen duster and iron it for twenty-five cents.

All honor to whom honor is due. We appreciate the untiring devotion and earnest efforts of Mr. Beach, and of his coadjutor, Mr. Walford, in behalf of our cause. But a poisoned arrow pierced my soul, and must have rent the heart of every woman who has worked and suffered, when it was affirmed that of three-fourths of our employers we had nothing to complain. We must complain; for children cry for bread and there is none to give; they moan because of cold and there is no fuel; and we ask of our employers wages proportioned to the cost of living. Laurels bright will crown the brow of him who shall conduct this enterprise to a successful issue, and a successful issue is increased wages for women's labor, *now* and forever.

A WORKING WOMAN.

The Treasonable Press.

New-York, Monday, March 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to return you thanks for an article in the Times of the 27th, in which you speak of the *Metropolitan Record*, of this City. When my eyes first fell upon that article I expected to find in it at least one or two remarks derogatory to Roman Catholics; but, from beginning to end, there is no mention made of us, and you speak of this religious print just as you would of any other newspaper. I agree with you, it is a more manly sheet than the *Freeman's Journal, Daily News*, or *Express*, inasmuch as it spits out venom which those others keep in. It is more of a rattlesnake than a Copperhead. Far from doing the church any good in this country, I consider it one of the most Anti-Catholic papers we have. Had its avowed object been to bring persecution on Roman Catholics, it could scarcely have shaped its course better than it has. If Protestants believe those of my faith are dangerous to our free institutions, it is owing to just such papers as the *Record*. *Continue*, Mr. Editor, to judge us in the future as charitably as you do in the present. I admit we have not yet shown ourselves worthy of the liberty we enjoy in America, but I sincerely hope that time will bring to us some common sense. We must cease dreaming about the Middle Ages, cease acting as if we thought the world was going backward instead of moving on. Americans will not give up the common school system to please us, nor consent to have Slavery perpetuated merely because it existed in times past. Those of my faith may as well accept it as a fact that mummies cannot be brought to life again, and that the world does really move ahead.

Yours, truly. A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A Glance at Our City as it Really Is.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading the article in the Times of the 27th inst., from the pen of "A Yankee Lady," many corrections suggested themselves to my mind, which I, as one of those citizens, (and proud so to be,) feel it a duty to relate, for the benefit of *other* ladies from the country, whom I sincerely trust will be more fortunate than your correspondent.

Judging from my own observations, I think there is no city in the world where ladies are treated with more courtesy and respect than in New-York. A true lady, who shows a proper amount of dignity and respect for herself, generally receives it from others. Modesty and dignity triumph over the rudest and most uncultivated nature in the form of man. I have seen the notorious ruffian, the infamous scandalizer of female character, the half-intoxicated frequenter of bar-rooms and billiard-saloons, resign his seat to a lady in a car with as much refinement and courtesy as though she were an Empress. It is upon this very subject that our sex *are* so *very* unreasonable. If we get into a car where the seats are already filled, why should we expect that each gentleman, in his turn, should resign his seat to females? Are they not much more fatigued than the generality of ladies who ride? A man who has been at his desk all day, or one who has been engaged at his business, either professional or mercantile, in this drive-ahead City, where everything must be done in as short a space of time as possible, needs rest while riding from his place of business to his home to enable him, when he arrives at that home, to enjoy his dinner with his family, and not be compelled to seek rest for an hour or so, which he *paid* for having in the cars and *ought* to have, especially if he resides "up town."

What female who has a comfortable seat will give it up to another who enters, bearing in her arms a weighty child? Ah, me! female courtesy and generosity has not reached this alarming state of perfection yet, neither will we find many ready to offer it to an aged man or woman; but men are never expected to be tired; never weak, sick or rheumatic, but must always yield with a smile because it is a *woman*, who is not willing, under other circumstances, to be called the "weaker vessel." When our sex go out it is generally for a pleasure promenade or a little shopping, and if they get into cars already filed, should take their stand and *expect* nothing better; yet, I seldom see a lady allowed to stand far. I, for one, have always had a seat offered to me, and although I declined, have been invariably entreated to occupy it. The same rule applies to public buildings. If some persons *exert* themselves to go early for the purpose of obtaining good seats, and pay for them, I do not see why those who make it a point to go late should expect to find seats *reserved* for them, and have them given up whenever and wherever they may feel disposed to select them.

So at churches, persons who pay high pew rents do not expect to be crowded or turned out of their pews. Yet here, too, I think, great politeness is shown. I will give you an illustration. On Easter Sunday I attended a church not far from Broadway. I did not expect to obtain a seat. I went to hear the delicious music arranged by the talented organist, and exquisitely sung by a celebrated and pleasing vocalist; also to see the beautiful floral decorations, and, after standing awhile in the middle aisle, a lady left her pew very near the chancel and, appearing to be quite ill, was about leaving the church, and very kindly informed me that if I would like a seat I could occupy hers, as she did not intend returning. Of course I was extremely thankful for being so fortunate, and thought how ungenerous people were to say that our citizens were not remarkable for their politeness. Now, then, we will look at the main feature of the "Yankee Lady's" complaint—extravagance! I do not see as this fault has increased any—and if it has, the easy method of making money has increased with it; and, I presume, those who *are* extravagant are *able* to be so. If the wives and daughters of our wealthy citizens are indulged in their wishes, it is no reason that those who are not wealthy, and cannot afford it, should be either ambitious to rival them in splendor of costume or find fault with them for excelling in this particular. Every one has their peculiar taste in dressing, and why should they not indulge their fancies in *this* respect as well as any other? Some persons will spend a large amount in works of art; another in an elegant mansion or costly equipage. Why not? It all employs the laboring classes. Thousands would be out of employ if people were not fond of exercising their taste.

And although you may say give the money thus spent to the poor, I contend that the poor would be a miserable set of human beings if they were to be supported by the generosity of our citizens without working for it. The more they are employed the better they become, and I therefore contend there is even method in extravagance. If Mrs. A chooses to wear a new love of a bonnet every day, fill her fingers with diamond rings, and display those jeweled hands ungloved at the opera, or Mr. B has a penchant for "yellow kids," let them be privileged to do as they please. As for the patrons of "Lubin's," why everything now teems with sweet odors—the choicest exotics are bought up at fabulous prices to decorate our churches. Bulwer says the "perfumed light stole through the mist of alabaster lamps," and why should not "Lubin" contribute (when he is paid for it) toward filling the air with sweet odors. I know an eminent professional man of this City, who, though quiet and unpretending in most matters, does not hesitate to assert that Lubin charmed the sense of smelling when he invented his "Ess Bouquet." Then, as to opera glasses, they are indispensable, especially at some distance from the stage. So long as extravagance does not interfere with the benevolence of our citizens it is really not so great an evil—and surely it does not. Where is the heart, hand and purse more willing to contribute to all charitable purposes than in New-York? Our wealthy citizens are continually being called upon, and are ever ready. Only a few days ago I noticed a benevolent act of our City Postmaster—desiring to give employment to six boys, sons of soldiers who had lost their lives in battle during the present war, thereby relieving the distress of a few poor widows. In conclusion, I think the "Yankee Lady" has been erroneously impressed as regards our City and its virtues, and trust that her next visit will be more satisfactory.

CITY LADY.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

New-Haven, Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my travels, and among groups of gentlemen, I discover such a general want of information upon the subject which heads this article, that I venture to recite what appears to me to be the leading elementary facts in the case.

We speak of Prussia and Austria, and the countries which lie between them in Central Europe, and then, being at a loss to locate all the States of Germany, we recall that Germany is composed of one empire, five kingdoms, five grand duchies, ten duchies, one electorate, one landgraviate, nine principalities and four free cities, making, as they are called, thirty-six States, each one having its own capital, and, to a great extent, its own laws, but all represented at the Diet of the German Confederation.

These thirty-six States occupy all the territory bounded northerly by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea; east, by Russia and Hungary; south, by Croatia, Adriatic Sea, Italy and Switzerland, and west by France, Belgium and Holland.

The difficulties now in question, grow out of complications which date as far back as 1460; consequently they are connected with feudal pretensions, and involve diplomatic history which is now more or less obscure.

Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg occupy the territory below Denmark, and geographically seem to belong to that Kingdom.

It appears that, during the middle ages, after a series of wars and treaties, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg fell into Danish hands and were *annexed* to Denmark; but at the same time, they maintained their relations of vassals to the German Confederation.

Their territory was clearly defined, and they had separate laws and a limited Government of their own, but were subject to the Crown of Denmark, and at the same time they continued to send delegates to the German Diet.

Immediately after the annexation to Denmark the population in the Duchies began to mingle with that of Denmark, and finally the Danes preponderated in Schleswig.

The Danes also settled in Holstein and Lauenburg; and here, too, as in the case of Schleswig, a modification of manners, customs and laws followed, all of which tended to increase and strengthen the power of Denmark over these provinces.

During all this time the Germanic Diet claimed their old rights, as heretofore, over these provinces, or Duchies; and, while Europe was convulsed with revolutions, in France, Hungary and Italy, Prussia, (being a part of the German Confederacy) sent her troops into Schleswig and Holstein, and assumed the rights of the Germanic Confederation.

On the restoration of peace in Europe, the Prussians, either voluntarily or by agreement, withdrew their troops, and left the political relations of these Duchies unchanged.

Succession to the Danish throne was arranged between England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, in 1852, by the Treaty of London—because Frederick II. (of Denmark) had no children—and Prince Christian, (now Christian IX.,) legitimate heir of Frederick VII., was acknowledged to be the succeeding King.

Among the articles in this treaty was a reservation of mutual obligations between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, regarding the rights of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. In this article we find grounds for contention between Denmark and the German Confederation, which have resulted in the present war; and, briefly, for the following reasons:

The Germanic Confederation claim that Christian IX. has not observed the spirit and letter of the London protocol, by altering the laws of Holstein according to the Constitution of Nov. 18, 1863, which Constitution is declared to be applicable to the whole Danish monarchy. On the other hand, Christian IX. asserts that he has recognized and respected the claims of the Germanic Confederation upon the Duchies of Holstein and Lunenburg.

Saxony and Bavaria, as central Powers in the Confederacy, and Hanover as an adjoining one, advanced negotiations for the adjustment of the claimed differences; these negotiations being fruitless, they invaded Holstein and proclaimed the Duke of Augustenburg Sovereign Prince of this Duchy.

This Duke had, in 1852, renounced his feudal privileges or rights in favor of Denmark, and received several millions for so doing from this Kingdom. He is now a party to the Anti-Danish war, and is at Kiel, which is the principal port of Holstein, on the Baltic, and is there protected by German bayonets.

England besieges the Continental Courts with efforts to maintain the integrity of Denmark, and what she considers of more importance—*the equilibrium of Europe*.

France looks on, waiting the issue, without making known her intentions, while Russia declares that if the possessions of Denmark are not respected, she will herself claim sovereignty of the port of Kiel, by virtue of old treaties.

The second and third-rate monarchs of Germany are calling volunteers to arms, and are kindling the strife, hoping to gain popularity with the people, and great excitement prevails generally in the Confederacy.

It is very easy to discover that the Emperor of Austria, separated from the seat of war by so many of the German States, and for other causes, is in a dilemma; and that the King of Prussia is greatly embarrassed. The greatest difficulty, however, in the cases of both monarchs, grows out of certain promises they made contained in the treaty of 1852, which they both signed.

These promises they cannot break, and a general war would compromise their interests. Taking, therefore, either horn of the dilemma, they are in trouble.

The people generally are roused by the quarrels, and the Kings of Austria and Wirtemberg cannot restrain their own populations. In the Diet of Frankfort the Schleswig-Holstein question was most vehemently discussed, and, over-riding the opinions of Prussia and Austria, the minor or secondary Princes decided, by a majority of votes, *that war should be prosecuted until the Duchies be separated from Denmark.*

The Cabinets at Vienna and Berlin have refused to yield to the majority of the Diet votes, and announce their intention to occupy Schleswig, and prevent the other Princes from penetrating this Duchy.

This action arrays Prussia and Austria against the Diet, and seriously endangers the permanency of the Federal compact and the existence of the Confedration itself is hazarded.

Thus situated, the King of Denmark offers to treat upon the Constitution of Holstein and Lauenburg, but he openly declares that he will grant nothing to Schleswig.

What is to follow is veiled in mystery. We see, if we turn our eyes to the map of Central Europe, that the rulers of a vast territory, (comprising, as before stated, 36 States,) are complicated in their relations to each other, and that these complications have extended so far that no settlement seemed possible short of that which follows a resort to arms.

BENJAMIN NOYES.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Movements—The Fenian Fair—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, March 26.

POLITICAL.

National, State, and local politics are engaging much attention just now. The position of Gen. Fremont and his advocates is a subject of some interest and anxiety. The Germans are, as a general thing, enthusiastically in favor of the "Pathfinder," and will adhere to him with great tenacity. But we have all confidence that Gen. Fremont will do nothing to endanger the success or integrity of the Union party, and regard as especially absurd the speculations in regard to his acceptance of the Democratic nomination on any platform whatever.

Our State election is an important one. In addition to Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature and of Congress are to be chosen. Illinois will have a better record in the next Congress than she has in the present one. Our local election is also important in its degree. A majority of the Council is to be chosen, which will determine the political complexion of the city for two years. And the election will also determine whether the taxpayers of our city will be compelled to support Jeff. Davis' organ here to the tune of $40,000 a year—about four times more than was ever paid an official paper before. By the way, this organ of treason is getting more and more impudent and rascally every day, and last week it was so strongly threatened by the veteran soldiers, whom it constantly outrages, that the police took it under their protection for several nights.

The Union party has not settled down, with anything like unanimity on a candidate for Governor. Mr. Washburne would undoubtedly be the popular choice, but he has declined. Many are in favor of taking up a War Democrat, and look to the shoulder-straps for a candidate. Gens. Logan, McClernand, Brayman and others are named in this connection. Mr. Lovejoy has his advocates, and so has Hon. W. B. Ogden, of this city, Hon. J. O. Norton, of Joliet, and Judge Swett, of Bloomington. To name the whole would be to write out a long list. Hon. John Wentworth is in the field for Congress in this district; and Mr. Arnold, it is understood, is not disinclined to a reëlection, though the two-consecutive-term principle adopted in this State would rule him out.

THE FENIAN FAIR.

The great National Fair of the Fenian Brotherhood, for which arrangements have been making for the past two months, opens on the 28th. It is of more significance than such occasions generally are—there is something more to it than an ordinary fair for merely local purposes. In the last number of the *Fenian*, the correspondence from various public men, and bodies of men, is published, together with their contributions. I propose to give you the spirit of it:

Fernando Wood sends $100, and talks about his sense of justice, right and patriotism, as if he knew the meaning of the terms. Postmaster-General Blair sends $25, and says:

"I have always sympathized warmly with Ireland, and rejoice in the conviction, which daily grows stronger, that the days of her oppressors—the haughty and heartless British aristocracy—are numbered. To the cold-blooded, calculating policy of this odious class we owe the planting of Slavery on this continent, and consequently all the horrors we have witnessed in the war which now shakes the continent. Let us triumph in this struggle, and there will soon be an end put to the sway of the oppressors of Ireland, and both parties so understand it."

Gov. Yates says: "I assure you of my high approval of the objects of the fair, the amelioration of the condition of the people of Ireland, and the prosecution of the cause of Irish nationality."

"I have always felt sincere sympathy with the struggles of the Irish people for independence, and greet in your movement one of the means by which, on a not too distant day, may be added another to the list of 'free nations.'"

Secretary Seward sends a copy of his letter in reply to the invitation to Archbishop Hughes' funeral. Speaker Colfax sends $20, but don't commit himself to the objects of the "Brotherhood." Gov. Miller, of Minnesota, sends a contribution, and is for "the nationality of Ireland." Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton sends a check, and says: "It gives me great pleasure to record the interest I take in every measure tending to ameliorate the condition of the Irish race. Col. Mulligan sends $100, and says:

"I have your letter of invitation to the 'Irish National Fair,' to be held in Chicago, March 28, for 'the purpose of raising a fund to aid in establishing and sustaining the cause of Irish nationality.' It is a good purpose, and here is my aid—one hundred dollars—and if, by the grace of God and the consent of the United States, we come to blows in support of this same holy cause, then, having first solidly settled the present question in favor of the Union, I devote all my heart and all my strength, and whatever experience I possess, 'to aid in establishing and maintaining the cause of Irish nationality.'"

The Ninth Illinois (Irish Legion) send $507, from their camp in Alabama, and say: "We need not say to you that the undivided, heartfelt wish of the Irish Legion is with every attempt that is or may be made to forward the work of regeneration in poor, down-trodden Ireland, when that work aims at the total overthrow and complete annihilation of British rule, that has cursed the sacred soil of our fathers for seven long centuries. The untold persecution our devoted people has ever restlessly endured because wrongfully disinherited of their nationality, we hope will find means on the American Continent, in the organization of this Fenian Brotherhood, to snatch from the ruthless grasp of their merciless invader their long-withheld liberty! Would to God the struggle in Ireland for this holy inheritance presented as bold a front as their brave and struggling compeers in affliction, the Poles, to-day present. But better, far better, a life of preparation that will foreshadow final independence, than premature and periodical partial attempts encouraged and precipitated by the wily Saxon."

Company F, Ninetieth Illinois, send $70, and approve the objects warmly. The officers of the Sixteenth Wisconsin (Irish) send $98, also with an approval. Congressman Driggs, of Michigan, sends a letter, and hopes to be present at the fair. Brig.-Gen. Wessels writes from Plymouth, N. C., sends a check, and says: "The cause of Ireland is the cause of humanity, and God knows I wish your cause to prosper." Maj.-Gen. Butterfield writes approvingly, and sends $25. The New-York Ninety-seventh sends $65, from Culpepper, Va., and say: "We hope that the day is not far distant when we can turn our swords to the achievement of the independence of the old land. Ere the time arrives, many of us may fall in the cause of Liberty, and find soldiers' graves on this continent; but those who survive will bring to the cause of Ireland military experience acquired in the best school. *Death* that would purchase *her* liberty were glory enough to satisfy the ambition of the Irish soldier."

The Tenth Ohio, at Chattanooga, send $100, and the writer of the letter says:

"I am requested to assure you that the grand aspirations of our Circle is for the glorious day when, our present strife ended, the call will be for men as well as money."

Members of Company H, Thirteenth Indiana, send $10 from Long Island, South Carolina.

There have been many more received of the "same sort." The above is sufficient to show the feelings of our Irish citizens on the great subject of their country's liberation. In case of a war with England, we should have much more help from the Irish than they have given us against the rebellion. They are now a sort of "reserved force" to keep John Bull in check.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather, during the greater part of March, has been unusually cold, and from the wheat-growing districts we have reports of serious injury from the frost. But as such reports recur yearly about this time or a little later, but little regard should be paid to them. The tunneling process has again proved successful at Camp Douglass—fourteen prisoners having escaped by the underground railroad on Wednesday. You will have noticed the large excess of Illinois in furnishing troops for putting down the rebellion. There must be some mistake about the figures as published. The First District—Cook County, including Chicago—is put down for an excess of 5,086. The Governor has told us, the Adjutant-General and the newspapers have told us all along up to the present time, that there was a deficit. There was a deficit of over 3,000 on the two calls before the last. We have enlisted 2,863 men, as per official reports. But notwithstanding this, here starts up a credit from Washington of over 5,000. Illinois has done well—nobly—but in this matter, either the telegraph or somebody else has made an error. Work has commenced on the great lake tunnel, which is to supply us with pure water—a luxury unknown to the denizens of Chicago. This tunnel is to extend two miles into Lake Michigan, and to be embedded in the blue clay, which, with nearly the solidity of rock, underlies the water. It is a gigantic engineering attempt, and its success will be a decided triumph. The cost will not be far from $400,000. Our canal navigation, after being open for a few days, froze up again. There was good skating upon the river all last week, which was well improved. There are 5,850,000 bushels of grain in store, waiting shipment. Contracts to a considerable extent have been made at a lower figure than ruled last season. The Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission held its second anniversary meeting at Bryan Hall on Thursday. It was a very interesting occasion, and a liberal contribution was realized in aid of the objects of the commission.

The Great Exodus from Ireland.

COMMENTS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

From the Cork Examiner.

On Thursday the Inman steamer the *City of Baltimore*, Capt. Mirehouse, arrived in the harbor at an early hour. The *Baltimore* on this occasion was employed as an extra boat, in addition to the ordinary weekly sailing. She brought from Liverpool 400 passengers, and took in here something over one hundred, leaving for Thursday's steamer no less than 400 more, of whom it is probable not more than half will be able to find room. The Cunard extra steamer, which sails this week, will not only carry out a full complement, but booking for it was stopped ten days ago. The emigrants now leaving are of a class that one cannot help regretting. We defy even the fiercest doctrinaire to stand upon the deck of one of these departing vessels, and say that the absence of the people he sees there can by any possibility be a source of benefit. They comprise all ages, but in very different proportions. The young and the old are to be seen—the hoary father, the tottering mother, the feeble child, have their place. But the bulk is composed of the adolescent, or those in the prime of life. Stalwart young men, full of health and vigor; young women, the gaudy bad taste of whose attire cannot conceal that they have the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been remarkable. Amongst them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired. The men are generally clad in comfortable garments; the girls are decked out in every absurdity of hat and hoops and feather and ribbon. One would doubtless rather see the woolsey petticoat, or the noble drapery of the old Irish hood, as being more graceful, more suitable, and oh, how much more useful. But at all events the presence of these absurd gewgaws show the capacity on the part of the wearers of purchasing the outfit for their voyage. This fact is further attested by the appearance of their luggage, which is generally substantial looking enough, in most cases comprising some such trifle as a couple of feather beds. With a large number of those departing we see evidence that the household of a small farmer has been broken up, and the probability is suggested that an addition has been made for Mr. Donnelly's next statistics to the figures under the heading "bog and waste." It is a pretty good guarantee for the character of those people that their demeanor is remarkably quiet and steady. Though they are often a week together, and, by many hundreds at a time, staying in Queenstown, under circumstances very likely to create a disposition to "spree," they are almost uniformly sober. It is very rare to find among them tumult or drunkenness. Even at the actual period of embarkation, though they may be a little, a very little, noisy—an Irish crowd must make somewhat more noise than phlegmatic races—they are singularly orderly and amenable to regulation. Considering that one-half of them know as much about a ship as they do about the pyramids, it is really wonderful to see how well upon the whole and how orderly the embarkations are got through. We believe the extent of emigration which is caused by Federal recruiting in this country to be greatly exaggerated, at least so far as our observation of that which goes on at Queenstown entitles us to judge. Unquestionably, there is amongst the departures many a tall fellow whom the crimp would be glad to seize; but it has never been otherwise. Nor is the proportion of such men different from what it would be at the most ordinary periods. Of those who went yesterday, at least one-third, if not a larger share, were women and children. Nor was there anywhere visible that swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. Many, very likely, when they land may yield to the inducements with which they are pretty sure to be plied, but we doubt if there were many—perhaps we should say any—at all under pledge to do so. Of the passages it is true that a number are often prepaid, but in this there is nothing new. It is so well-known a custom of the Irish in America to provide for the passage over of their relatives and friends, that the circumstance of a larger number being now prepaid would hardly justify any particular conclusion being drawn from it. The truth is, that it is a far-fetched idea to suppose that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration. It arises out of the condition of the country, and the dazzling, if not perfectly reliable, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States.

From the Sligo Champion.

Last week a large number of well-dressed, healthy-looking young men and women passed through the town, on their way to Queenstown, and some to Derry, the steamers sailing from these ports appearing to be in high favor with the emigrants. We learn from our correspondents that an unprecedentedly large number of emigrants have this week left the neighborhood of Ballina, Swinford, Boocy and Ballymote, to take shipping for America. Of those who went from the vicinity of Swinford, we have heard that there were several young women whose parents are in circumstances to give them "fortunes" of from £40 to £60 each. This we have from good authority, and we mention it to show that the emigration is not confined to the impoverished class. This vast outpouring of the people is going on notwithstanding the hopes held out from an increase of flax cultivation—a tolerably convincing proof that it will require something more substantial to entice the small farmers to remain at home.

From the Tyrawley Herald.

Scarcely at any season have we in years past seen the exodus so considerable as it is now, when the month of March has only been just entered on. It is no unusual thing, on any day of the week in Ballina, to count nineteen emigrants, between old and young, upon one of Bianconi's long cars, and this three times in the day, and at the same time to see the long van of a private car-owner, with smaller cars, and carts more numerous still, filled all of them by the same class, proceeding to Sligo, en route to Liverpool and America. We are informed that no less than one hundred and twenty-one persons from a single parish within five miles of this town are preparing and intend setting off in company for America. And this is no isolated case. The entire country would seem to be on the *qui vive*, and to be determined to know no quiet and happiness till it shall be enjoyed in the midst of new associations and new labors in the New World. At the present rate of progress outwards, Erris will soon be depopulated, and many parts of Tyrawley will be in no better plight. It is true that nothing can be done? Some people tell us so; but others say that if the Government and governing classes did not desire the ruin of this country, as by the withdrawal of its people, a successful effort might be made to arrest so fearful and unexampled a decadence.

From the Tralee Chronicle.

A gentleman whose position affords peculiar facilities for observation regarding the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all belief. Not a farmer who does not seriously consider the advantage of leaving land and home; not a laborer who does not long for the means which shall enable him to fly from the miserable land. He instances one case of this sort, and it merely indicates the process which is going on throughout the country, and which promises to leave Kerry a waste, if some means shall not be taken to remove the causes which excite to this lamentable depopulation. Church-hill is a hamlet, situate a few miles from Tralee. It is not worse circumstanced, either as to proprietorship or otherwise, than others in the county, but from this small hamlet twenty-five emigrants left for America on Monday last. This, we believe, was fully half the population, and much more than half the able-bodied inhabitants of Church-hill. Our informant states that, of these, one family emigrated at their own cost, having sold the farm on which they dwelt, and all the others have been aided to leave by friends who have preceded them to that paradise of the laborer.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

We have reason to believe that the following letter from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives a substantially accurate account of the circumstances attending the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation:

When the final draft of the Proclamation was presented by the President to the Cabinet, it closed with the paragraph stating that the slaves it liberated would be received into the armed service of the United States. Mr. Chase objected to the appearance of a document of such momentous importance without one word beyond the dry phrases necessary to convey its meaning; and finally proposed that there be added to the President's draft the following sentence:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Lincoln adopted the sentence as Mr. Chase wrote it, only interlining, after the word "Constitution," the words, "upon military necessity;" and in that form the proclamation went to the world and history.

The President originally resolved upon the policy of issuing this proclamation in the Summer of 1862. As he has expressed it himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth about our utmost effort; and he really didn't know what more to do, unless he did this. Accordingly, he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly in the form in which it subsequently appeared, called the Cabinet together, and read it to them.

Mr. Montgomery Blair was startled. "If you issue that proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one of the Fall elections."

Mr. Seward, on the other hand, said, "I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve of it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I only object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man. To give it proper weight, you should reserve it till after some victory."

The President assented to Mr. Seward's view, and it was withheld till the Fall, when it was issued almost precisely as originally prepared. The one to which Mr. Chase supplied the concluding sentence was the final proclamation, issued on the subsequent 1st of January.

AGATE.

The Total Losses of Both Armies.—A Chattanooga correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gives a list of the victories won by both the Federal and rebel armies since the commencement of the war. The list was compiled by the rebels, and closes with the following comparative statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners on both sides up to Sept. 1, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	1,270	3,955	2,772	7,987
1862	14.556	47,204	15,876	77,646
1863	12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Totals	28,147	99,459	89,859	217,465

Confederates died from disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time, 130,000.

FEDERALS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4,724	9,791	9,144	23.709
1862	20,879	68,973	45,534	136 386
1863	15,363	53,631	33,281	102,625
Totals	40,966	132,745	89,069	262,720

Federals died of disease and sickness during same time, 290,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c		262,720
Federal losses by sickness, &c		290,000
Federal total loss in three years		552,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c	217,465	
Confederate losses by sickness, &c	130.000	
Confederate total loss in three years	347,475	348,465
Excess of Federal loss		205,255

—Forty rebel deserters arrived in Chattanooga on one day last week. Among the number was Lieut. Wm. A. Wright, of Oglethorpe County, Ga.

—Nearly a whole company of the Third West Virginia Cavalry was captured at Winfield, on the Kanawha, a few days ago.

—The Maine Legislature have defined "the Lord's day" to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

—The number of locomotives taken by Government, at the Portland Company's works, was six.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, March 31, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gress, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Charles H. Spafford to erect an iron stairway on the outside of his premises, number three hundred and forty-one West-street, said stairway not to project out over three feet from the building, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That Watts-street, between Sullivan-street and the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one half at the expense of the owners of property on the line of the improvement and one half at the expense of the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That Vestry-street, from Canal-street to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the improvement and one half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the same—

Resolved, That Watts-street, from West to Washington street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-first street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be renumbered, uner the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Manhattan-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; also, a sewer in Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, to connect with the sewer in Manhattan-street, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, that permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. G. R. Smith to exhibit goods in front of her store, number Twenty-eight Catharine-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the Superior Court Special Term (without a jury,) for the term of two weeks, from April fourth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, providing the same do not interfere with the sittings of this Board.

Councilman Haggerty moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved to amend said resolution so as to grant the use of the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen to the Superior Court, for the Special Term, for the remainder of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon—13.

—Negative—Councilman Keenan, Hagerty, Heffernan, Repper, Cook, Russell, Fitzgerald—7.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay the Croton mains in Fifteenth-street, between Avenues B and C.

Which was adopted.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of giving permission to the property-owners in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to regulate and grade the same, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Robert Nicolls, to erect a sign over sidewalk in front of number four hundred and eighty-two Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of petition of occupants of property on Whitehall-street, to permit Henry Gilbert to keep a paper-stand in front of numbers sixty-one and sixty-four Whitehall-street.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was carried.

The action of the Board of Aldermen was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to John Gibson to display goods in front of his store, number two hundred and seventeen Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to John T. McGuire to erect and maintain a shutter-box in front of his premises, number two hundred and sixty-three Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Haviland moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a gas lamp to be placed in the Third-avenue, west side, about one hundred feet north of Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of George T. Walsh, Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and fourteen dollars, for loss sustained by Hose Company number Thirty-five, in having their house destroyed by fire on the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was carried.

And the same was then laid over.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Forty-eighth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement to pave Forty-Sixth-street, between Fourth and Second-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, granting a location to Hose Company number Twenty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, near First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, west of First-avenue.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from the President and Faculty of Saint Francis Xavier's College, to attend the semi-annual exhibition of the Saint Francis Xavier Debating Society, Thursday, April seven, at seven and a half P. M.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, transmitting their annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received, being the thirty-seventh annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be granted to the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company to lay down a six-inch iron sewer pipe from their premises number one hundred and thirty Broadway to main sewer in Cedar-street; the work to be done under the supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at their own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to Edward C. Donnelly to erect and maintain an iron staircase on the east side of the building owned by him on the southwest corner of Grand and Allen streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas A. Dunn and Michael McDermott to flag, curb and gutter in front of their premises in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Sixth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Resolution that permission be granted to John Bremberg to erect an awning in front of his premises number one hundred and sixty-eight Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to continue or extend the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen, for a period of three years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at a yearly rent of six hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Bill of Edmund Jones & Co., for stationery, &c., furnished Committee on National Affairs of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Petition of J. G. Davison, to have lane in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, named Davison-place.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number one hundred and sixty-one, being a report of Committee on National Affairs of both boards of the Common Council, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrants in favor of the following-named persons for the amounts set opposite their names:

G. Kimball, for furnishing banquet (as per agreement) for one thousand one hundred and twenty-three men, at four dollars each	$4,492 00
A. and R. L. Conklin, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Second Fire Zouaves	64 00
A. and R. Conklin, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the First New-York Cavalry	104 00
Schineller's Brass Band, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments	126 00
Edward Van Ranst, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth regiments	130 00
John King, for printing one thousand five hundred cards for the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth regiments	15 00

and charge the amount to the appropriation transferred for that purpose.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number Ninety-eight, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, April four, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued Advance of General Smith's Army.

SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR AT NATCHITOCHES.

Capture of Four Guns and Two Hundred and Ten Prisoners.

FRANKLIN EVACUATED BY OUR FORCES.

Departure of Gen. Banks for the Front.

General Franklin's Forces Moving Westward.

The steamships *Cahawba* and *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 24th of March, arrived at this port yesterday.

Franklin, La., has been evacuated by our forces, and the Government stores there removed to Brashear City.

The *Era* of the 24th says:

On the 21st of March Gen. Mower made a reconnoissance up Red River as far as Natchitoches, where the rebel force was outflanked, and two hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. Natchitoches is sixty miles above Alexandria, and refugees from there state that large quantities of cotton, etc., remain on the plantations in that vicinity.

Another later account states that the affair took place at Bayou Rapids, twenty miles from Alexandria, and besides the above captures, large numbers of horses, mules, etc., were taken. Col. H. B. Sargent was severely wounded in the legs. The rebel force was part of Gen. Smith's infantry, and our force was a portion of Gen. Lee's cavalry.

The weather on Red River was cold, and the water in the river rising rapidly, which will much facilitate gunboat movements.

The troops were in fine spirits.

Natchitoches is the shire town of the parish of the same name, and is situated on Red River, seventy-five miles above Alexandria. It is 143 miles north-west of Baton Rouge. It is one of the oldest towns in Louisiana, being founded by the French in 1717. This expedition puts an end to the theory that Alexandria was to be the resting-place of the expedition. We presume that there is no longer any reason to refrain from stating a fact which we have known for some days, that Gen. Lee's forces, which went through the Teche Country and had a skirmish at New-Iberia have joined the Red River expedition at Alexandria.

Some rebel guerrillas at Provost Landing, on the Teche, fired into one of our gunboats, but fled after a well directed discharge of grape. A party was landed who burned the buildings in the place.

Gen. Franklin's column has passed through Opelousas.

Gen. Banks has issued an order establishing a Bureau for the instruction of freedmen.

Charles F. Roberts, mate of the brig *Herald*, of Boston, was accidentally drowned on the 21st of March, at New-Orleans. He leaves a wife and family in Boston.

The capture of Natchitoches had a depressing influence on the Cotton market, and considerable receipts are expected from that region. Sales at 67c.@67½c. for low middling—a decline. Sugar and Molasses firm, and prime new crop Sugar 14¼c. Flour $9.60 for extra, and $8 95 for superfine. Butter 35c. Western Lard 14c. Freights ½c. ℔ ℔ for Cotton to New-York.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

New-Orleans, Thursday, March 24.

On Tuesday afternoon Gen. Banks and staff started for the front. His presence will infuse increased enthusiasm and courage into the troops, and operations will be still more actively advanced.

Admiral Farragut has been at Pensacola a few days past, which place he will leave on Saturday for the Texas coast.

Operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been suspended for the present.

The latest Texas advices report everything in *statu quo* there.

Yesterday morning paymasters started for Matagorda, to pay the troops there.

Gov. Yates and family, of Illinois, are in New-Orleans, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Lyman Holly, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, was drowned in the Mississippi by the upsetting of a boat.

The health of the city and army is remarkably good. We have had two days of extraordinarily cold weather for March.

The negro schools in New-Orleans—eight in number—are succeeding finely, and the pupils make rapid progress.

French war steamers are daily expected at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is quite certain that Matamoras is to be attacked.

Cortinas is levying heavy contributions on the people of the city, and proclaims his intention of taking the field against the invaders. The people are putting their cotton on board foreign ships as fast as possible to save it from the French.

Political excitement has about passed away, although another election takes places on Monday next. There is no "Copperhead" ticket in the field; a regular Free State ticket has been nominated, and in some districts there are two unconditional Abolition tickets. The election is for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Fort de Russy prisoners have arrived. They number 319, including 23 officers. A portion of them are New-Orleans men, the rest Texans.

Gov. Hahn has received a letter from 250 Louisianeans, prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, asking for his intercession with the President to obtain their release. They say they see their folly, and now desire to help make Louisiana a Free State. Five creoles, of most influential families, sign the document for themselves and 250 others.

Gold, 63¼@63½. Cotton, low; middling, 66½.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL ORDER.

A BUREAU FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF FREEDMEN—A SPECIAL TAX LEVIED TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, March 22, 1864.

General Orders, No. 38.—In pursuance of General Orders No. 23, current series, for the rudimental instruction of the freedmen of this department, placing within their reach the elements of knowledge which give intelligence and greater value to labor, and reducing the provisions necessary therefor to an economical and efficient school system.

It is ordered that a Board of Education, consisting of three persons, be hereby constituted, with the following duties and powers:

1. To establish one or more Common Schools in each and every School District that has been or may be defined by the Parish Provost-Marshals under orders of the Provost-Marshal-General.

2. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, tracts of land, which shall be judged by the Board necessary and suitable for school sites, in plantation districts, to be no less than one-half acre in extent; to hold the same in trust to themselves until such schools shall have been established, when they shall transfer all the right and title thereto that may have vested in them to the Superintendent of Public Institutions, or other competent State authority.

3. To erect upon said plots of land such school-houses as they may judge necessary and proportioned to the wants of the population of the district, where there are no buildings available and proper for such purposes. And in this, as in all other duties, they shall exercise the strictest economy.

4. To select and employ proper teachers for said schools, as far as practicable from the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, with power to require their attendance, for the purpose of instruction in their duties, one week at least at a Normal School, to be conducted by the board.

5. To purchase and provide the necessary books, stationery and apparatus for the use of such schools, and in addition thereto to purchase and furnish an outfit of a well selected library, &c., for each freed person in the several school districts who is above the age of attending school duty, at a cost to each, including a case to contain the same, not exceeding two and a half dollars, which sum shall be included in the general tax hereinafter provided, but shall be deducted from the laborer's wages by his employer when such books are furnished.

6. To regulate the course of study, discipline, and hours of instruction for children on week days, and adults on Sundays, to require such conformity to their regulations, and such returns and reports from their teachers as they may deem necessary to secure uniformity, thoroughness and efficiency in said schools.

7. To have generally the same authority, and perform the same duties that Assessors, Supervisors and Trustees have in the Northern States, in the matter of establishing and conducting common schools.

And for the full accomplishment of these purposes and the performance of the duties enjoined upon them, the board shall have full power and authority to assess and levy a school tax upon real and personal property, including crops of plantations, in each and every before-mentioned school district. The said taxes, so levied, shall be sufficient in amount to defray the cost and expense of establishing, furnishing and conducting for the period of one year the school or schools so established in each and every of the said districts; and said taxes shall be collected from the person or persons in the occupation of the property assessed.

8. The taxes so assessed and levied in and for each district shall be collected and paid over to the board by the Parish Provost-Marshal, within thirty days after the tax list and schedule shall have been placed in his hands; and he shall forthwith report to the board whether there are in the districts of his parish any buildings available and suitable for school-houses, and shall at all times, when required, assist by his authority the board in carrying out the spirit of this order. The taxes, when collected, shall be forthwith deposited in the First National Bank of New-Orleans, subject only to the order of the whole board, which shall make a monthly exhibit of their accounts and report of their doings to the Commanding-General.

9. In the performance of all their duties the Board shall cooperate, as far as practicable, with the Superintendent of Public Education, recently elected.

10. The current school year shall be estimated from February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865.

11. The following officers and citizens are appointed upon this Board, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. H. N. Frisbie, Twenty-second Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Isaac G. Hubbs, New-Orleans.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

FROM TEXAS.

By a letter in the *True Delta*, of March 23, we learn that Indianola was evacuated on the morning of the 13th, having been postponed "on account of the weather," which blew a severe gale from the north on the evening of the 9th, during which the transports *Planter* and *Warrior* were blown ashore, but both, we infer, have been got off.

With the troops, several Union families, principally Germans, left, taking with them in some instances, the lumber of their tenements. As they had taken the oath of allegiance with the expectation that the army would remain, their being forced to leave their comfortable homes was a great hardship. Gens. McClernand and Dana did all they could to relieve them, as did also Capts. Gorsuch and McComas.

The troops under Gen. Fitz Henry Warren took the land route, crossing the bayous by pontoon ferries. In doing so twenty-two men and two officers of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. Perry commanding, two men of the Seventh Michigan Battery, and eight of the Second Engineers, (Corps d'Afrique,) in all thirty-four men and two horses, were drowned by the swamping of the boats.

The writer states that Gen. McClernand has gone down the coast to make a visit to Aransas Pass and Brownsville.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Movements of Longstreet—An Advance into Kentucky Threatened—Gen. Sherman at Knoxville—Forrest's Force.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Thursday, March 31.

The Lexington *Observer* says Camp Nelson, owing to the change of base for supplies, has been evacuated, and the military stores have been removed to Nashville.

A rumor prevailed at Lexington on Tuesday that many buildings at Camp Nelson had been destroyed by fire; but this assertion is discredited.

Military authorities here state that of the rebels who crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville, recently, several have been captured, and others have given themselves up under the Amnesty Proclamation, and the remainder are scattered.

No further apprehension is had from Forrest's forces.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of Longstreet's forces. Our troops are ready for them in whatever numbers they present themselves.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville, Thursday, March 31.

The rebels, after destroying the trestle at Balls Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Sick Creek and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wires.

Deserters continue to come in and report that large numbers are trying to make their way into the Union lines.

Parson Brownlow telegraphs from Knoxville that Gen. Sherman left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front.

All quiet at Massy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we could hold it against Lee's army.

Longstreet's forces are at Watauga, more than 105 miles east of here. A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat.

I am still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrest of Provost-Marshal Capt. J. H. Williams and Others—Miscellaneous.

Cairo, Thursday, March 31.

Capt. J. H. Williams, Provost-Marshal of the District of Cairo, was arrested last night and taken to Memphis to answer before Gen. Hurlbut, for offences not yet made public. The brother of Williams, Lieut. Throop and Mr. Buell, a criminal attorney, were also arrested and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected with Williams in the offences which caused his arrest.

A dispatch published in the newspapers of the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Capt. Pennock, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah, and his demanding its surrender was bogus. No such dispatch was sent from here.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Memphis, brought 105 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Eighth Illinois veterans have arrived here en route home, on a furlough.

There is nothing later from Memphis. Quiet prevails.

The following changes have been made in the District of Cairo: Jno. J. Rinmaker, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Capt. J. M. Talmadge, of the Fourteenth Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Capt. Williams, relieved as District Provost-Marshal-General; Capt. Odlin, of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Capt. Talmadge, as Provost-Marshal of the post; Capt. Jas. Hagg, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, is assigned duty as Provost-Marshal at Mound City, in place of Lieut. Cutler, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, relieved.

The Naval Station Headquarters and District staff officers remain at Cairo as heretofore.

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

Full Particulars of the Fight—The Correspondence between Gen. Hicks and the Rebel Forrest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

Cairo, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following is principally from official sources, and reliable: The night before the battle, scouts were kept 8 or 10 miles out on the Mayfield road, the direction the enemy advanced from. Returned about 12 o'clock noon. Could give no intelligence, on account of citizens being kept back and not permitted to come in.

New scouts started out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Met the enemy's advance guard about three miles from the post; was fired upon by the advancing force, and returned as fast as they could, giving information. In less than ten minutes picket guards were skirmishing with them, and driven in, they being on foot and the enemy mounted. A few of them were unable to reach the fort, and were captured. In less than thirty minutes the city and fort was surrounded, our forces occupying the fort. The gunboats *Peosta* and *Paw-Paw* opened fire simultaneously with the fort. On the enemy's advance into the city the fight became furious. As soon as the enemy took position, they advanced in column against the fort, were repulsed, and fell back. About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Forrest sent in a flag-of-truce, with a communication, demanding surrender. The flag was respected, and our forces ceased firing. The following is a true copy of Forrest's communication.

Headquarters Forrest's Cavalry Corps,
Paducah, March 25, 1864.

To Col. Hicks, commanding Federal forces at Paducah:

Colonel: Having force amply sufficient to carry your works and reduce the place, and in order to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand surrender of the fort and troops, with all public stores. If you surrender, you shall be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter.

(Signed) N. B. FORREST,
Maj.-Gen., commanding Confederate Troops.

The following is a true copy of Col. Hicks' reply:

Headquarters Post Paducah,
Paducah, Ky., March 25, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

I have this moment received yours of this inst., in which you demand unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer, that I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must therefore respectfully decline surrendering, as you require.

Very respectfully,
S. G. HICKS, Commanding Post.

The enemy now formed anew, made attack, and were again repulsed; made third effort, and were repulsed third time. From the beginning the enemy had to some extent taken cover in houses all around the fort. They now broke up established lines, and occupied buildings in swarms, firing from windows and from behind houses, but were steadily held back from advance.

Col. Hicks turned his cannon on the houses, driving the enemy therefrom. They, however, kept up fire from the houses until about half-past 11 in the afternoon, when they finally retired. Officers and men in the fort were not permitted to sleep or leave their posts during the night. Early in the evening a squad of the enemy fired the steamer *Dacotah* on the marine ways, which was consumed. The ways were only only partially burned. A few buildings, including that of the quartermaster were burned by them. The enemy made his appearance next morning, when Col. Hicks sent out parties and burned all houses in range of musket shot. The enemy kept hovering around in the distance, but made no move on the place afterward.

The following is a true copy of the communication sent in about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, under a flag of truce, by Gen. Forrest:

Headquarters Forrest's Cavalry Corps,
Near Paducah, Kentucky, March 26, 1864.

Col. S. G. Hicks, Commanding Post and Federal forces at Paducah, Kentucky:

Sir: I understand that you hold in the guard-house, at Paducah, a number of Confederate soldiers as prisoners of war. I have in my possession about 35 or 40 Federal soldiers, which we captured here yesterday, and about 500 which we captured at Union City. I propose to exchange man for man, according to rank, so far as you may hold Confederate soldiers. Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

The following is a true copy of Col. Hicks' reply:

Headquarters Post Paducah,
Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

Sir: I have no power to make the exchange you speak of. If I had I would most cheerfully do it.

Very respectfully, S. G. HICKS,
Colonel Fortieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Post.

When Col. Hicks returned his written answer to Capt. Anderson, A. A. G., to Maj.-Gen. Forrest, through his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. McKnight, Capt. Anderson requested Lieut. McKnight to bear a verbal communication to Col. Hicks, and ask him if, in event of further negotiation, he (Col. Hicks,) would be willing to meet Maj.-Gen. Forrest at some convenient place, each under a flag of truce, and have a private interview with him.

Col. Hicks returned for answer, verbally, that if Gen. Forrest wished to see him and have a personal interview with him, that he would meet him at a convenient place, either with or without arms, Col. Hicks to take with him Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Odlin, Chief of Staff of M. Brayman, Brigadier General, commanding District of Cairo, and A. F. Taylor, his Adjutant; Gen. Forrest to bring with him two officers of same rank. To this Col. Hicks received no answer, but waited in suspense, with Forrest's forces in view all the afternoon, when Forrest fell back towards Mayfield and Lovelaceville, in the direction of Columbus. No force was sent after him, as only infantry was at the disposal of Col. Hicks, while Forrest's forces were mounted.

A detachment of Home Guards killed a rebel Colonel this morning and several of his men, near Mayfield, and in his pocket was found a small rebel flag, quite new, with the name of "Molly" written with indelible ink on one corner. It is said that Molly lives in Paducah, and is believed to have presented the Colonel with the flag while the rebels were in the city.

The rebel Brig.-Gen. Thompson was shot through the head, while on his horse near the fort, during the fight. After falling to the ground the shell struck him in the abdomen, and blew him to pieces. His spinal column was found several feet from his mangled body.

With the communication which Forrest sent to Col. Hicks, requesting an exchange of prisoners, was sent a list of names of the prisoners he had taken at Paducah. They were all taken in the hospital, being too sick to gain the fort.

Towards evening the ammunition in the fort became well nigh exhausted. When this was discovered, Col. Hicks ordered that, should ammunition run out, the works should be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive.

The enemy's force was estimated at 5,000, and had six small pieces of artillery, which was not of much service, only firing two or three shots, one of our shots knocking one of them twenty feet into the air and smashing the carriage, which was afterwards captured, the enemy taking the gun, however.

The rebels were commanded by Brig.-Gen. Harris, son of Gov. Harris, of Tennessee; Brig.-Gen. Burbridge and Brig.-Gen. A. P. Thompson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah—Maj.-Gen. Forrest commanding in chief. Our forces numbered 770 men, consisting of the following named troops: First Battalion Sixteenth Kentucky, 300 men, *raw recruits*, Maj. Barnes commanding; three companies One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, 120 men, Maj. Chapman, and 250 First Kentucky Heavy Artillery, (colored troops,) all under Col. S. G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois.

Mounted in the fort, and used in the engagement, were five guns—three 24-pounder siege guns, one 24-pound howitzer, one 6-pound howitzer, the latter brass pieces. Nine guns, larger than the ones used, were in the fort, but were unmounted.

Our loss was 14 killed, 46 wounded. Of these, 11 negroes were killed and 25 wounded.

Information received from prisoners and deserters from Confederate lines corroborate, showing loss to the enemy of 300 killed. The number of wounded can only be arrived at from comparison in battle, which, according to rules of military men, will make killed and wounded number near 1,200.

Cairo, Monday, March 28, 1864.

P. S.—Several important items were left out of my letter, among them was this: Col. Hicks told me that he had been through the Mexican war, and thus far in this, and he had never seen troops handle guns better than did the negro troops at the recent fight at Paducah. In the intervals of duty in loading the pieces, they were loading and firing muskets, and that they deserve equal praise for their courage and skill with the white soldiers.

One citizen was killed in the fort and one outside. I was informed one or two women were killed by cannon-balls, but could not learn their names, or that they were of a certainty killed. All the wagons, horses and mules belonging to Government (I did not learn the number,) and all horses in the livery stables in the city, were taken by the rebels.

Many of the buildings near the fort that were burned belonged to Union men.

The Continental Hotel was not damaged to more than about $1,000, and is open and doing business. Shell passed through the parlor and dining-room, making an ugly hole.

The hospital and glass works near the fort were burned. A cannon ball went through the Custom-house and Post-office building. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Large Number of General Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Butterfield's Testimony on the Battle of Gettysburgh.

Further Consideration of the National Bank Act.

The Power to Tax the Banks to Rest with Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Secretary Stanton, in a letter to the Senate Military Committee to-day, called their attention to the importance of at once considering the military nominations of Major and Brigadier Generals before them. In the reorganization of the army, it was found that a very large number of brigades were commanded by Colonels, and this was owing to the fact that some forty or fifty were before the Senate for confirmation. Executive session was at once ordered, when a large number of these officers were confirmed.

THE DECISION IN THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

The statements telegraphed from here in regard to the forthcoming decision in the Quicksilver Mining case, are untrue. The Judges have, on all occasions, repelled every attempt to sound them, and no intimation as to what their decision will be, has been permitted to escape. Visible efforts of parties here to bull this stock are but the expressions of nervous speculators who have heavy loads to carry.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

A delegation of wool-growers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, asking for additional increase of duty on imported wool and woolen goods. They claimed that this is essential in order to protect home manufacturers.

WHAT ONE REGIMENT HAS DONE.

The Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers has given to the army no less than five Major and Brigadier-Generals, to wit: Abram. Duryee, G. K. Warren, J. M. Davies, Judson Kilpatrick, Henry E. Davies.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The substance of Gen. Butterfield's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, Pickett's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of Longstreet's Corps. This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. Meade's officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by. But Meade dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. Gen. Butterfield expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by Pickett's diversion and repulse, have been made, they could have been captured. Gen. Butterfield was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Yesterday, Commander Clitz, of the United States ship *Juniata*, was called, and testified that he took command of the *Juniata*, Admiral Wilkes' destined flag-ship, on Feb. 7, but owing to various breakdowns and detentions, did not reach Havana till the 5th of May. He took out mails from the Navy Department from February till April, for West India squadron and delivered them to the Consul-General. Admiral Wilkes had sailed, but left orders for him. The *Juniata's* speed did not exceed eight or nine knots under favorable circumstances.

Chief-Engineer Germaine, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, was then called, and he testified that after the repairs at Key West and St. Thomas, the *Vanderbilt* was in as efficient order as when she left New-York. Admiral Wilkes was in the habit of inspecting her boilers and machinery himself. Heard Commander Baldwin say at Key West, he would have to return to New-York for repairs. He likewise testified that the boilers of the *Wachusetts* were completely gone, and that new tubes could not be put in: was entirely incapable of using them. Some documentary evidence was then read and the court adjourned to Friday.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following nominations were confirmed to-day by the Senate, in executive session:

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d California Volunteers; from March 30, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Gabriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry; from April 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant Adelbert Arnes, 5th Artillery; from May 20, 1863.

Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry; from June 3, 1863.

Capt. Alexander S. Webb, 11th Infantry; from June 23, 1863.

Col. Robert S. Foster, 13th Indiana; from June 12, 1863.

Col. Alfred N. Duffie, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 23 1863.

Col. Walter C. Whittaker, 6th Kentucky, June 25, 1863.

First-Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, 1st Artillery, June 13, 1863.

Capt. Wesley Merritt, 2d Cavalry, June 23, 1863.

Capt. Kenner Garrard, 5th Cavalry, July 23, 1863.

Capt. Charles R. Woods, 9th Infantry, August 4, 1863.

Col. John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota, August 4, 1863.

Col. Giles Smith, 8th Missouri, August 4, 1863.

Col. Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa, August 4, 1863.

Col. Walter Q. Gresham, 33d Indiana, August 11, 1863.

Col. Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio, August 11, 1863

Col. Robt. A Cameron, 34th Indiana; Aug. 11, 1863.

Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa; Aug. 11, 1863.

Capt. Alvin C. Gillem, Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A., Aug. 17, 1863.

Col. James E. Rice, 44th New-York; Aug. 17, 1863.

First-Lieut. Geo. A. Custer, 5th Cavalry; June 29, 1863.

Col. John C. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin, July 17, 1863.

Col. Henry L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts; Sept. 12, 1863.

Col. Henry E. Davies, 2d New-York Cavalry; Sept. 16, 1863.

Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas; Sept. 18, 1863.

Col. Henry W. Birge, 14th Connecticut; Sept. 19, 1863.

The Senate also confirmed Lieut. Byron Wilson, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the navy from November, 1863.

THE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Representative Kasson's amendment to the National Bank Bill, which was adopted to-day, providing that the tax shall be such as may from time to time be imposed by Congress, in lieu of the present taxes, is preliminary to the introduction of a bill now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, prescribing other rates of taxation applicable to such institutions.

THE INTEREST CHARGED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

The amendment of Representative Blaine, of Maine, providing that every association may charge on any loan or discount interest at a rate established by law in the State where such institution shall be located, which was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was afterward superseded by restoring the original provision "of not exceeding seven per cent."

A PRIZE.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the steamer *Honeysuckle* of the sloop *Florida*, on the 20th of March, with a cargo of powder, shot, oats and coffee. She was from Havana, and her Captain said she was bound to no particular port.

COMMUTED.

The President has commuted the sentence of the two men, Hendricks and Pollard, condemned to be hung to-day, to imprisonment for life. Marshal Lamon had previously declined to hang them, assuming the ground that it was not his duty to do so, the recent act of Congress having deprived him of the custody of the jail, and placed that institution under the charge of a warden, independent of his (Lamon's) control.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have been sentenced by Court-martial for frauds or peculations against the Government, and pardoned by him since the first of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them, and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by Court-martial for military offences, other than fraud or peculation, and similarly pardoned. Agreed to.

TRANSFER OF MEN TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution of Mr. Grimes as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICES IN OREGON.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City.

Mr. Nesmith, at considerable length, advocated his amendment. He complained that the Committee on Finance had infringed the common law of the Senate, after they had heard the report and resolutions of an Oregon Delegation, who might be supposed to know about the propriety of the measure, and referred the decision to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, having no information himself upon the subject, referred it to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, one James Pollock, who knows less than any other party consulted, and who sent here a communication suggesting that the proposed coinage establishment looked toward national disintegration. After he (Nesmith) had learned that his first bill to establish a branch mint had been committed, first, to the casemates of the Treasury Department, and thence to the genius who presides over the present mint in the City of Brotherly Love, he (Nesmith) was apprehensive that he should never again behold the fair proportions of his cherished offspring. His worst fears had been realized and his bill returned dilapidated and torn by the stupidity and ignorance of the company it has kept, and its mangled remains are now before the Senate, with the hope of an accommodation bill for an assay office. When he should be called to an account by his people why a branch mint was not established he would have to say in shame and confusion that Mr. Pollock was opposed to it. It would be hard to convince his people that Mr. Pollock was a branch of this Government. Oregonians might have had a branch mint at their own door for the coinage of the precious metals, for which they so industriously strive, and of which they are daily being robbed, either by speculators or by the risk, expense and delay of sending them thousands of miles to be coined, but for the reason that the profound Pollock had discovered that the component parts of branch mints were "treason," "secession," "abrogation of constitutional compacts," "disregard of oaths," "denial of Federal authority," "arson," "murder"—all of which constitute the crime known as "disintegration." Mints and branch mints, notwithstanding Mr. Pollock's assertions, are mere workshops or factories for the accommodation of the people, and should be located at points convenient to the raw material, and the man who desired to confine their operations to an inconvenient point, might as well urge that iron-foundries, brickyards, grist-mills, blacksmith shops, etc., necessary to accommodate more than twenty millions of people, should all be located. We read in the Scriptures that Nebuchadnezzar fed on grass but never became fit for beef, and from analogy we may infer that Pollock, though controlling an establishment which he regards as embodying all the attributes of national sovereignty, will hardly ever attain a condition qualifying him for the proper exercise of his peculiar talents. [Laughter.] Mr. Nesmith proceeded at length to give an exhibition of the vast mineral resources of Oregon, and its wide extent of country, the interests of which would be subserved by the measure advocated, and he thought that the Government, instead of pursuing a niggardly policy toward the hardy pioneers engaged in developing its rich mineral resources, should extend to them all necessary facilities for the promotion of enterprises so fraught with the present and prospective interests of the nation.

The subject then went over under the rules.

MR. POWELL'S CHURCH INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) endeavored to obtain the floor, to get up his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the churches and property of Christian denominations taken possession of by his own orders or the orders of the Generals of the army. He desired the resolution passed, as he wished to obtain the information for the purpose of making it the basis of a bill which he was now preparing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. Wilson moved to go into executive session.

Several Senators desired to get up other bills, and Mr. Wilson withdrew his motion.

Mr. Conness moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Monday. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman renewed the motion for an executive session.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. Hale called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, presented this morning, and urged that several important naval bills awaited action. He had refrained from pressing important measures on account of the great number of military bills brought before the Senate, and he was afraid if he did not urge his measures he would be in the predicament of the countryman who stood on the Astor House steps waiting for the procession to go by, and the crowd became thicker and thicker the longer he remained.

Mr. Powell moved to adjourn. Rejected.

The yeas and nays were called upon Mr. Sherman's motion to go into executive session, which was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

The Senate, after a long executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) gave notice that he will, on Monday, introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill increasing the pay of privates of the army.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN STATES.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a bill regulating commerce among the several States. It declares that each and every railroad company is authorized to transport freight and passengers from one State to another, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objection was made to the introduction of the bill.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising, organizing and and equipping troops for the Union army.

It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties.

The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing the rules for preventing collisions on the water by signals, fog whistles, etc.

Mr. Eliot explained that the object of the bill was to contribute toward a uniform international code of rules. The importance of such a code had for a long time been felt by the parties interested, but up to this time none had been established by this Government. A year ago Lord Lyons called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and inclosed a code of rules adopted by Great Britain, to go into force June last, and suggested that it be adopted by our Government. This code was submitted to the Navy Department, and by it referred to a Board, which gave the code a very careful examination. It had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Copies of the bill now before the House had been sent to different parts of the country, and the attention of persons interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed that all the maritime Powers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee express but one opinion, and that was in favor of the code. It was as nearly perfect as it could be made.

The bill was passed.

THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating the admeasurement and tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. He said that the effect of this bill would be to contribute a uniform rule on this subject. It was a surprising fact, that up to this time we were without any mode of legally ascertaining what the meaning of a ton is, as applied to vessels. This bill was recommended by the Navy Department. It had been submitted to persons interested, and had found general favor. The true way to determine the tonnage of vessels is to ascertain by correct mensuration their internal cubic capacity. This, divided by one hundred, gives the number of tons, making one hundred cubic feet a ton. This is provided in the bill.

The bill was passed.

CHANGE OF A COLLECTION DISTRICT

Mr. Eliot reported a bill which was passed, providing the Collection District of Presque Isle be changed to the District of Erie. Also a bill to appoint an appraiser and an assistant appraiser for Portland, Me.

EXEMTIONS FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which passed, exempting from the payment of tonnage duties after Aug. 1 next, all canal boats, freight barges, scows and other crafts without masts and confined to tide-water or within certain bounds.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Wood, of New York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, setting forth, among other things, in the preamble, that, by the treaty made by the President on the 11th of September, 1854, for the purpose of extending reciprocal trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States, nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted in the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the people of the United States have to sell, with the intention of excluding them from the Canadian markets, and that the President during the Thirty-Sixth Congress cause to be submitted to the House an official report setting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada; but it being desirable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and that commercial intercourse should be, hereafter, carried on between them upon the principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties; therefore.

Resolved, That the President be authorized and required to give notice to the British Government that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, such notice to be given at the expiration of said term of ten years, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done, under the provisions thereof, unless a new Convention shall be ore that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments; and that the President be and is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of said treaty, and to confer with other commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both Governments, based upon the true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of the existing difficulties.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) said that if Congress was to adjourn at the last of May, as the House had indicated, more progress would have to be made in business. It would be utterly impossible to do so unless such progress was made. He, therefore moved that all debate on the National Bank bill shall terminate in one minute after the Committee shall resume the consideration of this special order. They had yet to come before them several appropriation bills, including the Indian, Miscellaneous, Tax and Bankrupt bills. If gentlemen continue making speeches, it would be a considerable time before the Bank bill could be disposed of.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, (Dem.,) objected to the motion.

Mr. Morrill then modified his motion to make the cessation of debate apply to the thirty-second section only.

This was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the National Bank Bill.

The thirty-second section provides that each association shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association, in either of the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par.

Mr. Davis, of New-York, (Union,) proposed to amend by adding "or an association in the City of New-York, at which to redeem its circulation notes at a discount not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent."

Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested an amendment to include Philadelphia and Boston.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Davis, as thus amended, was rejected by a vote of 47 against 59.

Mr. Law, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that all profits over eight per cent. shall be put into the Treasury, for the benefit of the Government pensioners. He had no faith in the bill, as the Secretary of the Treasury was now at liberty to issue notes *ad libitum*.

The committee struck out by a vote of 54 against 30 the ninth section, which provided that no association shall pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not authorized by this act.

Mr. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered as an amendment, "That no provision contained in this bill authorizing the use of the Government Bonds shall be so construed as to prohibit any State from imposing such taxes on the dividends of the several banking associations, as shall to the Legislature seem just and equitable." He expressed the hope that all these great interests would not be exempt from taxation, while the poor man's cow, ox, horse, and other things are taxed for local and State purposes.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, (Union,) thought that the gentleman misunderstood the bill. It did not exclude the States from taxing the personal property of individuals, but simply excluded the bonds themselves.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said that the provisions of the bill were perfectly monstrous, as they removed from taxation all the capital invested in these banks.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said the capital of these banks is to be entirely composed of United States Bonds, which could not be taxed by the State Governments. But the circulation is to be fully taxed as well as the income.

Mr. James C. Allen, of Illinois, entered his protest against this kind of legislation, which created an odious distinction by enabling capitalists to escape State taxation by investing their wealth in these banks.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, (Union,) replied to Mr. Eldridge saying the latter was endeavoring to ruin the currency of the country, and that the bill would save the people from a large amount of direct taxation.

Mr. Washburne, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the true course was to tax all banking capital as well as the circulation. The people could not be satisfied in any other way. The banks furnishing the circulation should not alone be taxed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the gentleman had not properly reflected upon the subject. These banks had no circulation excepting what was based on bonds, and when the bonds were taken it was under the plighted faith of the Government that they should not be taxed.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, (Union,) offered an amendment subjecting the bank capital to State and municipal taxation. He said there would be an outcry against exempting it, and by such exemption the friends of the Administration who were endeavoring to give credit and character to the currency, were committing a great mistake.

Mr. Hotchkiss' amendment was rejected—42 against 54.

After further proceedings, Mr. Tracy's amendment was rejected—23 against 60.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, "that the duties or taxes imposed by Congress, from time to time, shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such associations."

The Committee have reached the forty-second section.

Without further proceedings the committee rose, and the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[NINTH ARTICLE.]

I.

It now stands historically determined that at the time the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula, the rebel cause had reached its lowest ebb. The splendid victories won by the Union armies in the West—armies whose ardor even the McClellan policy, while it ruled, had not been able to restrain, and which, when once freed from that incubus, sprang forth into glorious activity—had carried discomfiture and demoralization to the rebel ranks, terror and dismay to the whole population, and fearful forebodings to the souls of the guilty leaders. POLLARD, the ablest historian of the South, referring to this period, makes the following admissions, not less true than they are emphatic :—"The extraordinary campaign of the Winter and Spring of the year 1862, in which, by the improvidence of the Southern authorities and a false military policy, which divided our armies, and weakened them by undue dispersion, we had lost much of our territory, and most of the prestige of our arms, had entailed a train of disasters well calculated to affect the general public both at home and abroad. * * * The conquests of the Federal arms made in the Winter and Spring of 1862 were not without their effect in Europe, and presented to the nations in that part of the world a sombre picture of the Confederacy."

And while this was true of the rebel cause and the rebel armies generally, these influences were also powerfully felt by the rebel army in Virginia. It must be remembered that this was before the passage even of the first Conscription Act, and while the rebel army was suffering from the excessively defective military system under which the "Provisonal Army" was organized. Its Winter at Manassas had greatly reduced it by disease and expiration of the term of service of the one year troops, and there is the best evidence to show that it effected its withdrawal from Manasses and Centreville in a condition of very great demoralization. Under these circumstances, there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the rebels been promptly followed up after their retreat behind the Rappahannock, our army would have entered Richmond on the heels of a routed and dissolving mob, and taken possession of the Capital which the rebel leaders then expected to abandon.

In this state of facts, the historian finds himself brought face to face with the puzzling problem of determining how it happens that, in the words of Gen. BARNARD, (see Report of Engineer Operations,) "the date of the initiation of the campaign of this magnificent Army of the Potomac was the date of the resuscitation of the rebel cause, which seemed to grow strong *pari passu* with the slow progress of its operations ?"

What the first favoring influence was, we need be at no loss to determine. The unexpected delay of the whole month of April before Yorktown—the military strength of which was so ludicrously inadequate to have arrested the march of our army, that it was long before the rebels would believe the evidence of their own eyes that McCLELLAN had actually called a halt—gave the rebels ample time to look about them, to form their plans and to set on foot their execution. The first fruit of this was the Conscription Law, which, let it be obsesved, was passed by the Confederate Congress at Richmond on the 16th day of April, in the midst of McCLELLAN's tragi-comedy of the spade before Yorktown; and this was immediately followed by the reorganization of the Confederate army. Moreover the bitter manner in which the defeats of the West brought home to the leaders the military maxim, that in attempting to cover everything one covers nothing, had taught them the policy of *concentration*, and they speedily began its application in Virginia.

The effect of these measures was, of course, not immediate; but Gen. McCLELLAN delayed long enough at various points to permit their full development. Faulty in strategy though we consider the transfer of the army to the Peninsula to have been—faulty as involving a necessary division of force and an enormous waste of time, without eliminating or diminishing any of the difficulties of the direct advance, but, on the contrary exaggerating them all—nevertheless, considering the low ebb to which the rebel fortunes had sunk, and the weak and demoralized condition of the rebel army in Virginia, at the initiation of the campaign on the Peninsula, we are warranted by the facts in saying that a vigorous advance from Fortress Monroe would have brought the Union army into position to fight a battle for the possession of Richmond, with the chances of success decidedly on our side. This might again have been possible, a month later, after the battle of Williamsburgh. It might still have been possible another month later on the heels of Fair Oaks. But it was reserved for Gen. McCLELLAN, by a display of timidity and indisposition to act amounting absolutely to disease, to weary and wear out the patience of Fortune till at length she ceased to present any more golden opportunities. What was possible to us in April, was no longer possible in August, and the force which, *as we now know*, had abandoned Yorktown without plans of future action, and which was *driven* out of Williamsburgh, was able three months afterwards—thanks to McCLELLAN's considerate delays—to assume the offensive and throw his army pell-mell back in disastrous retreat on the James.

But we anticipate. We left the rebel army retiring from Williamsburgh. We have now to follow Gen. McCLELLAN's advance from that point to the Chickahominy. Two weeks were spent in traversing the forty miles from Williamsburgh to Bottom's and New-Bridge; that is, the army made between two and three miles a day! It is hardly necessary to say a word about such generalship, or to point out how completely it violated the established principles of war. CÆSAR, FREDERICK or NAPOLEON never could have hoped to gain successes with an army moving in that style. But before going on to the criticism of McCLELLAN's military exploits in the region of the Chickahominy, there are certain transactions belonging to this period which ought not to be passed over, and which will form the subject of the succeeding section.

II.

When Gen. McCLELLAN, after the battle of Williamsburgh took up his march by the line of the York River, and thence along the railroad to the Chickahominy, instead of striking across obliquely to the James, and using that river as his line of supplies—a course rendered possible by the destruction of the *Merrimac*—we are, according to his report, to believe that it was with extreme reluctance that he adopted this plan, to which he attempts to make it appear that he was *reduced* by the intermeddling of the authorities at Washington.

In response to Gen. McCLELLAN's constant calls for reinforcements, it was determined that McDOWELL's Corps, at Fredericksburgh, should move overland to make a junction either north or south of the Pamunkey, with the right of the Army of the Potomac, and coöperate in the reduction of Richmond.

Informed of this determination by a dispatch from the Secretary of War, under date of May 18, Gen. McCLELLAN goes off in a fit of well simulated rage, and declares that this determination, and the necessity it imposed of taking the line of the York River, destroyed all his plans. "This order," he says, "rendered it *impossible* for me to use the James River as a line of operations, and *forced* me to establish our depots on the Pamunkey and to approach Richmond from the North. * * * The land movement obliged me to expose my right in order to secure the junction; and as the order for Gen. McDOWELL's march was soon countermanded, I incurred great risk, of which the enemy finally took advantage *and frustrated the plan of campaign*."

Now, is Gen. McCLELLAN so short of memory, or is he purposely guilty of so shameless an inconsistency, that he dares to make such an assertion as this, *when he is himself on record, under solemn oath, in a sense directly the reverse?*

In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Gen. McCLELLAN, in reply to the specific question—"Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success *by the James River than by the route pursued*, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?"—stated as follows:

"I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly secure for our supplies. *The line of the Pamunkey offered greater advantages in that respect. The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at the time. But the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best.*"

We leave to others the task of harmonizing these "points of mighty opposites," and of determining which is original motive and which afterthought. If they cannot be harmonized, we leave the reader to stamp with its fitting characterization this assertion of Gen. McCLELLAN's.

But the truth of history requires us to go farther, and to point out that it was not at Williamsburgh but at Roper's Church, where the army was *ten days previously*, that it was necessary to decide whether he would there cross the Chickahominy (undefended) and approach the James River, (then open to us by the destruction of the *Merrimac*,) or continue on the Williamsburgh road toward Richmond. The decision was made then and there, and the decision was to move by the York and Pamunkey. So that so far from its being true, as claimed by Gen. McCLELLAN—that the dispatch of the Secretary of War "*ordering*" him to connect by land with McDOWELL, obliged him to renounce a route by which, as he would now lead us to believe, he could have taken Richmond,—the truth is that the choice of route was voluntarily made by Gen. McCLELLAN *ten days before this order he quotes was given*; and yet he has in his report the astounding assurance to complain of the order in question as subjecting him to "great risks," of which the enemy finally "took advantage" and frustrated "the plan of campaign!"

What the enemy took advantage of—and what he would have been a fool had he *not* taken advantage of—was Gen. McCLELLAN's own ill-judged scheme of operations, by which he *gave* the rebels an interior position between himself and the force covering Washington. Just as Gen. McDOWELL was about to start from Fredericksburgh, with a reinforcement of forty thousand men, came the news of JACKSON's raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and Gen. McDOWELL was ordered by the President to send first one division, then another, and then his whole force, to follow JACKSON—a request which it is evident from Gen. McDOWELL's dispatches, he complied with with extreme reluctance, as it, for the time being, diverted him from his proposed march to join McCLELLAN, which he had extremely at heart.

Thus early was the order detaining McDOWELL's corps to cover Washington fully justified! This, as well as all the circumstances of the case, are fully set forth in a dispatch from the President, under date of May 25, in which, after giving the details of JACKSON's movement and the dispositions that had been made in consequence, he concludes as follows:

"*If McDowell's force was now beyond our reach, we should be utterly helpless. Apprehension of something like this, and no unwillingness to sustain you, has always been my reason for withholding McDowell's force from you. Please understand this, and do the best you can with the force you have.*"

We submit if the concluding sentences of this dispatch do not display, on the part of the President, a temper worthy the name of sublime, especially when we consider they were addressed to the man who, of all others, had most tried his patience—the man whose conduct on numberless occasions had deserved his severest displeasure—the man to whom the President had conceded unlimited means for preparing one of the most powerful armies ever raised in any country—the man who, after all, evaded by an attempted artifice, the orders of his constitutional chief, thereby exposing the capital of the nation to be sacked by the enemy, and exposing also his really grand army to defeat and danger of imminent destruction?

The countermanding of the order given to McDOWELL, gave McCLELLAN what was far more valuable to him than the actual reinforcements which that General would have brought—to wit, an excuse, or the semblance of an excuse for further delays. For a long time he and his friends were able to saddle on that detention all the blame of his failures; but this shallow trick has ceased to be possible since the publication of the documents in the case; and we may add that it has ceased to be possible since the publication of Gen. McCLELLAN's own report.

Gen. McCLELLAN states that "the information that McDOWELL's corps would march from Fredericksburgh on the following Monday, (the 26th,) and that he would be under my command, *was cheering news, and I now felt that we would on his arrival be sufficiently strong to overpower the large army confronting us.*" This is simulated joy and had no being in the bosom of Gen. McCLELLAN at the time. The fact is Gen. McCLELLAN did not wish Gen. McDOWELL to join him by an overland march: he wished him to come by water on his rear, and stated at the time that *he would rather not have him at all than have him come overland!*

This fact is abundantly proven by numerous dispatches, published and unpublished. Thus, under date of May 21, he writes: "I fear there is little hope McDOWELL can join me overland *in time for the coming battle.*" One would suppose from this that he was going to fight a battle in ten minutes; but if he did not think McDOWELL would be able to join him "in time" by an overland march of fifty miles, (an easy three or four days' march,) how could he expect him to join him in time by the water route, when, according to his own experience, the transit could not have been accomplished short of a fortnight? This is iterated and reiterated day after day, and finally, in a dispatch, under date of June 14, he says, with still greater emphasis:

"It ought to be distinctly understood that McDOWELL and his troops are completely under my control. I received a telegragh from him requesting that McCALL's Division might be placed so as to join him immediately on his arrival. That request does not breath the proper spirit. Whatever troops came to me must be so disposed of as to do the most good. I do not feel that, in such circumstances as those in which I am now placed, Gen. McDOWELL should wish the general interests to be sacrificed for the purpose of increasing his command. *If I cannot fully control all his troops, I want none of them, but would prefer to fight the battle with what I have, and let others be responsible for the results.*"

Now, speaking of what does and what does not "breathe the proper spirit," we would like to ask whether this astounding declaration of Gen. McCLELLAN "breathes" exactly the "proper spirit?" According to his own repeated declarations, he was in a position in which reinforcements were absolutely essential, and yet he prefers not to have them at all, unless he can have them by a route, coming by which they would have required thrice the length of time, and by which they would also have been put out of the possibility of offering any protection to the threatened Capital of the nation. The only advantage his plan presented is that it would have enabled him to break up McDOWELL's divisions as they arrived, and assign them to the command of his own favorites, and rid him of the man whom he had come to regard with the green eye of jealousy. We submit to the candid reader to determine whether Gen. McCLELLAN is in a situation to throw himself back on his injured innocence, and claim for himself and his conduct such pure and elevated and unselfish and patriotic motives, or whether all these claims are not the most hollow and unmitigated pretence.

III.

Returning to the situation on the Chickahominy, which the army reached by the 20th–25th May, we have again the pitiable spectacle of another month's delay amid the swamps of that region.

When the army arrived before the Chickahominy, that barrier was left unguarded at Bottom's Bridge, and one would suppose that a General entertaining any serious purpose of an advance on Richmond would have lost no time in making use of the circumstance to turn and seize the passage of New-Bridge, which, according to the statement of the Chief Engineer, might have been done by the 28th, and even earlier, had measures been pressed to prepare for it.

The one excuse offered by Gen. McCLELLAN in exculpation of conduct which, under the circumstances, was not only a blunder but a *crime*, is, that "it became necessary to construct between Bottoms' Bridge and Mechanicsville eleven new bridges, all long and difficult, with extensive log-way approaches"—the inference being that each and all of the *eleven* were "necessary" as a part of the programme, preliminary to any further motion. Now the truth of history demands that we here state that Gen. McCLELLAN was not waiting for the bridges, but the bridges were waiting for him. Gen. BARNARD says: "So far as engineering operations were concerned, the whole army could have been thrown over as early as the 28th." And such was the intention of Gen. McCLELLAN, if we can bring to bear the ordinary rules of interpretation to his dispatch to the President, under date of May 26th, in which he speaks of his "arrangements for to-morrow." But with him it was ever *to-morrow*. With him

> "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this pretty pace from day to day,
> To the last syllable of recorded time !"

But between Gen. McCLELLAN's plans and their execution there was always a "but:" nothing ever came to a head. "A considerable force upon his right flank" (all the better, since it was so much the less in his front, where he was to attack,) caused him to suspend his "arrangements," and send off FITZ JOHN PORTER to achieve his "glorious victory"—nay, more, two "complete victories"—a victory of which neither the President nor the Secretary of War "at all appreciated the value and magnitude;" but, notwithstanding which, he feels "obliged to move in the morning with reinforcements to insure the complete destruction of the rebels in that quarter;" and, notwithstanding which, the President is "puzzled to know why the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad was not seized again, as you say you have all the railroads but the Richmond and Fredericksburgh. I am puzzled to see how, lacking that, you can have any except the scrap from Richmond to West Point."

In short, this useless expedition was undertaken just at the moment when Gen. McCLELLAN was "ready" (if he ever was ready) to force the passage of the Chickahominy. The last few days of comparatively dry ground, permitting the operation he meditated, was thus lost; and on the 30th, the tremendous rain-storm set in, which inundated the swamps and bottom lands of the country, and came near bringing the Army of the Potomac and its campaign to a sudden and disastrous *finale*.

We understand well enough that it is not given to man to control the elements—that the greatest of commanders have been subject to untoward fortune, when the principalities and powers of the air show themselves adverse. But an able General will diminish the number of these risks, and neutralize, if not altogether overcome their effect by vigorous action. The way to incur all kinds of risks, the way to *invite* all kinds of risks, is to stand idle to receive them. Gen. McCLELLAN displayed an amazing capacity in this line. And, when at length the storm came which inundated the Chickahominy, it found the army, by Gen. McCLELLAN's dispositions, placed *en cheval* of the river, in such a manner as to solicit its destruction.

The use the rebels made of this opportunity, as well as the history of the subsequent transactions, will form the subject matter of the next paper, in which we shall bring to a close the review of the operations on the Peninsula.

THE TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.

How the Difficulties Commenced—The Killed and Wounded.

The Chicago *Tribnne* publishes the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Coles County, Ill., }
Monday, March 28, 1864. }

A terrible affray occurred here to-day. The Copperheads came in this morning to attend court in large numbers with guns concealed in wagon beds, and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the court-house yard were drawn into an affray and the fight instantly became general. The county Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand, and drawing a pistol commenced firing upon Union men. One of the victims of the mob was Major SHABET YORK, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Infantry. The Union men finding themselves outnumbered at the court-house ran toward the houses and stores for arms and were fired upon from the windows. Ten or twelve were wounded in this way.

Col. GEO. M. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-fourth was badly wounded.

OLIVER SALE was mortally wounded; since dead.

JAMES GOODRICH, severely wounded.

WILLIAM HART, wounded in the shoulder.

J. C. JEFFRIES, wounded in the neck severely.

Several soldiers of the Fifty-fourth, whose names I have not learned, were wounded. One is now lying at the point of death at the hotel.

The Fifty-fourth arrived at 5 o'clock. As the regiment formed on the square, a Copperhead prisoner, JOHN COOPER, who was being brought in, tried to escape, and was instantly fired upon by the soldiers and fell dead, pierced with a dozen bullets. Most unfortunately an Union man, JAMES JENKINS, who was crossing a door into which COOPER tried to run, was shot through the hip, and is not expected to live.

NELSON WALLIS, a Copperhead, who fired the first shot, was shot dead. Col. BROOKS, with a squad of men, is in pursuit of Sheriff O'HAIR and a gang of Copperheads, who are said to have stopped for the night about seven miles to the north.

Capt. WILLIAMS has some nineteen prominent secesh, who have implicated themselves in the affair, under guard at the Court-house.

Col. MITCHELL is now having a conference with Hon. O. B. FICKLIN, Judge CONSTABLE and other prominent citizens, who appear anxious that steps shall be taken to prevent any further outbreak.

MATTOON, COLES Co., Ill., Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

Yesterday about 80 or 100 Copperheads, the most desperate characters in this and a few adjoining counties, assembled at Charleston, where the Circuit Court was in session. A few officers and soldiers of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Veterans were there on a furlough.

A little after 3 o'clock P. M., while court was quietly in session, a man named NELSON WELLS, suddenly fired on a soldier in the court-yard. As though this was a preconcerted signal, the Copperheads in the court-house and yard opened a general fire on Union men and soldiers with revolvers, making a rush at the same time to a wagon where they had guns concealed, and firing with these as fast as they could get them.

The few soldiers present being taken entirely by surprise, fought manfully with their pistols, and soon the dead and wounded were scattered around the public square. The soldiers and Union citizens ran for guns as soon as possible, but as they returned the rebels were in full retreat, the whole affair thus far having occupied but a short time.

Col. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, was without his revolver when it commenced. While attempting to take a pistol from a man, he was shot by another man, the ball striking his heavy gold watch and inflicting a slight wound. Another man put a pistol to his back and would have killed him had it not snapped. Still another man was just about firing a fatal shot at him when a soldier knocked him down with a brickbat. The Colonel was shot at a dozen times or more. Major SHUBAL YORK, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth, was shot dead while gallantly defending himself.

Within an hour from the beginning of the affair, Lieut.-Col. CHAPMAN, with a portion of the Fifty-fourth—about 250 men—arrived from Mattoon, twenty-three miles distant, and squads were sent out after the retreating Copperheads. About thirty-five of the raiders were arrested during the evening and night, and are now here under guard.

They cut the telegraph east of Charleston as they retreated. They met a soldier—LAVI FREISNER, Company C, Fifty-fourth—whom they took prisoner at the command of JOHN S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Coles County, who was at their head.

The soldier was retaken at daylight this morning, and six rebels who were guarding him were captured. The following is a list of killed and wounded as far as known:

Killed—Major S. York, Surgeon, 54th; Jas. Goodrich, Co. C, 54th; A. Swain, Co. G, 54th; Wm. Hart, of the 62d Illinois; John Jendings, Union citizen.

Wounded—Col. Mitchell, 54th; Oliver Sales, Co. C, 54th; a private unknown, Co. G, 54th; —— Decker, Co. G, 54th; George Ross, Co. C, 54th; E. Noyes, Co. I, 54th; William Gilman, citizen; Thomas Jeffries, citizen.

Copperheads Killed—Nelson Wells, who began the affray; John Cooper.

E. WINKLES was wounded, and several other wounded Copperheads were hauled off in wagons by their friends.

Col. McHENRY BROOKS, who is authorized to raise a new regiment, took part in the fight, and was quite active in following up and arresting the rebels in their hiding place last night.

All was quiet in Charleston during the night. It is now known that the rebels camped, to the number of 100, several miles east of that town.

STILL LATER.

Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois leave Charleston to-night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under command of Sheriff JOHN S. O'HAIR, intrenched at Golliday's Mills, ten miles Northeast of Charleston.

A portion of the Fifty-fourth is here to protect Mattoon, it being threatened from Shelby and Moultrie Counties.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, were stopped at Charleston for garrison duty. Pickets are on all the roads.

Editorially the *Tribune* says:

"Coles and Edgar are adjoining counties in the first tier of counties south of Springfield, the latter bordering on Indiana, and recently the scene of disturbances similar, but less considerable, than those of fresh occurrence at Charleston, in Coles County. Thus by location latitudinally these events may be credited to Central Illinois.

Our dispatches elsewhere from Charleston and Mattoon, set forth the events very clearly. There are some points we are in position to explain, from thoroughly reliable sources, which throw much light on the matter. The Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment, now home on a furlough, was the old command of Col. T. M. HARRIS, and recruited from that immediate section. In that region Copperheads are numerous, and the doctrines of such sheets as the Jeff. Davis organ of this city pass as current gospel. Men who hate the war and revile our armies are the prime abettors and aiders of desertions, and neighborhoods where such views prevail are the favorite haunts of military refugees of this class. The exertions of our officers to capture deserters has kindled the sparks of treason in these counties into a fire that will burn until its fuel is consumed. Consumed it will be.

Both COLES and EDGAR Counties furnish striking proof and warning to all other counties in the State that no local office can safely be intrusted to disloyal men. Two meaner tools of the rebellion cannot be found in Illinois than the two infamous brothers, WM. S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Edgar County, and JOHN S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Coles County. Their father is Ex-Sheriff MIKE O'HAIR, of Edgar, and both are "chips of the old block," and of the three it may be said that it is a misfortune to the loyal cause that the three are out of reach of the rebel conscription, which would find them ready made to its uses, and far less dangerous to us in the rebel service.

The share of Sheriff JOHN O'HAIR, of Coles County, in the late disturbances, is set down in our dispatches elsewhere. Both he and his brother are men of desperate character, and he seems to have led in the bloody work begun and carried out. It was a deliberate and murderous attack on the soldiers and Union citizens, resulting in the loss of several lives, many wounded, and the flight of the assailants. It is noticeable in this case, as in Paris, Edgar County, a short time since, that the assembling was not a chance one; that the Copperheads came armed, with wagons, which were arsenals in reserve, and this with a deliberate and deadly purpose.

In the Edgar County disturbance the brutal and outrageous assaults of the Copperhead sheet at Paris had excited the veteran soldiers, who threatened to demolish it, but the apologies of the editor saved him and it. But the Copperheads, indignant at the success of the soldiers in backing down the organ of treason, had determined on vengeance, and as is sworn to in testimony, the infamous sheriff, WM. S. O'HAIR, of Edgar County, secretly collected one hundred armed Copperheads from Coles, Clark and Edgar Counties, impudently calling them in the secret missive a *posse comitatus*. The gallant soldiers had seen rebels before, and a cleaning out and rapid flight of the miscreants took place. One of them, named CANADY, was captured, says the Paris *Beacon*:

The sworn statement of CANADY was taken by a notary public. He declared that *Sheriff O'Hair had sent for these men to come to Paris in squads of three or four, without arms, their guns to be brought in a wagon, and secreted until occasion called for their use*; that a paper to this effect was read to him, signed by WM. O'HAIR, and witnessed by some of the best citizens of Paris—among others AMOS GREEN and, we believe, JONATHAN MAYO was mentioned in this connection. Col. MAYO positively denies having signed or seen such a paper. Can it be that forgery has been committed for the base purpose of inaugurating a civil war in Edgar County?

PERSONAL.

—LAWRENCE W. PEYTON, one of MORGAN's officers, son of Ex-Congressman PEYTON, was shot at Camp Lookout, by Sergt. YOUNG, an Assistant of the Provost-Marshal, a few days ago. The circumstances are related by a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, as follows: "The rebel asked YOUNG to go and get him a bottle of whisky, and when he refused, saying it was contrary to orders, PEYTON denounced him as a fit companion to the negro guard, a coward who did not dare to shoot, etc. The Sergeant pulled out his revolver and started toward the gate. PEYTON attempted to kick him, and he turned and shot him dead. PEYTON was about thirty-five years old, a private belonging to Company I, Second Kentucky Cavalry. The shooting occurred when the prisoners were being assigned to their quarters."

—The pioneers of Rochester, a few days ago, paid their respects to a remarkable character—ALEXANDER MILLINER, now 104 years of age. He was born in Quebec, March 14, 1760. His father died when he was but six months old. His mother went, when he was still an infant, to New-York to reside; so that he was almost a native of this country. When a mere boy he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as a drummer. For more than four years he served in that capacity in connection with the body guard of Gen. WASHINGTON. He was also five years in the navy; ate bread in seven kingdoms; six years a prisoner in the hands of the French. He married when nearly forty years of age; lived sixty years with his wife; had nine children—seven of whom are still living.

—Through the instrumentality of Dr. MACGOWAN, casts have been taken of the heads of three of the Minnesota and Dacotah Chiefs, now in Washington. There was some hesitancy when it came to the point, but their fears were removed by witnessing the operation upon one of their half-breed interpreters. Que-wish-an-se-ish, which, being interpreted, we are sorry to say, means "Bad Boy," was the first to submit to the process. The cast is excellent, he having very striking features. Dr. MACGOWAN, on measuring "Bad Boy's" head, found that in every direction it was one inch larger than any in Mr. MILLS' collection—the one next largest to this Indian head being that of Secretary CHASE.

—RICHARD BARNESFIELD, a citizen of Wilson County, Tennessee, has been convicted of conspiracy with guerrillas and others to rob and plunder loyal citizens of Tennessee and of the United States, by sending stolen mules to Nashville and selling them, and dividing the proceeds with one ANDERSON, a guerrilla, and has been sentenced to pay the sum of eight hundred dollars, the value of said mules, and to pay to the Government of the United States his fine of one thousand dollars; and in default of the payment of either of said sums, shall be imprisoned in the Military Prison at Nashville, until the whole amount remaining unpaid shall be satisfied, at the rate of two dollars for each day of imprisonment.

—The Springfield *Union* tells the following story: The other evening, while waiting for the train, HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured some newsboys at the depot for making such a loud noise, in crying their papers. "There's no use making such a noise," said he. "Announce your newspapers in a plain but not boisterous manner, and you will sell them much more readily." His remarks were listened to with respect, and he seemed to have made quite an impression, when he asked, "What is the news to-night?" "Oh!" said one of the urchins, "give me three cents and I'll show you!"

—Artemus Ward stopped at Leavenworth and St. Louis, and lectured on his way home. After "speaking his piece" in the former place, the printers gave him a supper, whereat he made a speech, in noticing which the Leavenworth *Bulletin* says: "In view of Artemus' muss with the Red Man, and the noble defence of himself with a carving-knife in one hand and a demijohn in the other, he was unanimously elected a Kansas Martyr, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining."

—A Detroit paper tells of an amiable man and wife in that city who have just become reconciled after living together five years without speaking a word to one another. The wife made the rash vow that she would not speak to her husband until he apologized for having reproved her quite harshly for giving an expensive party in his absence, and she kept her promise for the length of time named.

—A man named PHELPS, who died at Salem, London County, Conn., recently, by his own agreement, sold his body to a surgeon in Boston for $1,000, the money to be appropriated to the use of his widowed mother, and his body to purposes of scientific investigation. His death was produced by an enormous tumor growing upon his back, larger than a bushel basket, and apparently nearly 100 pounds in weight. It had been growing for eight years.

—A marriage took place at Newburyport, Mass., recently, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom, LEWIS A. HORTON, of Plainfield, N. H., having no hands to use. He enlisted in the navy at the commencement of the war, and after undergoing every kind of hardship, had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

—In Cincinnati, (Ohio,) recently, a pair of horses attached to an omnibus became frightened while the driver was absent from his seat, and dashed off at the top of their speed. A Miss PENNEY, who was inside the vehicle, dashed her hands through the glass, seized the lines, which were lying over the footboard, and, by her coolness and strength, stopped the frightened animals at a most critical and dangerous part of the road.

—A few days ago Mrs. Jane Bartlett, of Charleston, Missouri, shot herself through the heart with a pistol, incited thereto by "incompatibility of temper" between herself and her husband. She left three letters, in one of which she expressed her desire to be laid out in her wedding garments, and designated the kind of coffin she preferred. The foolish woman was only twenty-five years old.

—A gang of Secessionists went to the house of Capt. M. SPERRY, at Ramsey, Ill., a few nights ago, armed with guns, and endeavored to induce Capt. S. to let them in, but without success. Mrs. SPERRY imprudently looked out of the window, when she was fired at and received a charge of bird-shot in her face and shoulders.

—The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester have published an octavo edition of Rev. H. W. BEECHER's speeches delivered at public meetings in Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London. Mr. BEECHER introduces the edition with a brief prefatory note, specifying the speeches which he has revised.

—The President and Fellows of Harvard College have given the name of "Gray's Hall" to the new dormitory building recently erected within the college yard. This name is selected in honor of the munificent donations both of Messrs. F. C. GRAY and WILLIAM GRAY.

—Senator HICKS, of Maryland, has so far recovered from his late illness, and from the effects of the amputation of one of his ankles, as to enable him to be taken to his home, at Cambridge, Md. He is rapidly convalescing, and he hopes to resume his duties in the Senate before the close of the present session.

—Commander V. W. MEADE, of the United States ship *North Carolina*, denies the statement that he has received a letter from his brother, Gen. GEO. E. MEADE, announcing that the state of his health will compel his temporary withdrawal from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

—Col. CLARENCE BUEL, recently the commandant of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, intends to enter the clerical profession, and has made formal application to study theology as a candidate for holy orders, in the Episcopal Church.

—The Directors of the Congregational Theological Seminary, at Chicago, have required Dr. Edward Beecher, in delivery of his lectures to the students, not to inculcate upon them "his peculiar views on the subject of Pre-existence."

—Mr. GILMAN SMITH, of Sanbornton, a highly respectable farmer, 61 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, early on Sunday morning, March 27.

—The Copperheads of Ohio and elsewhere have already deposited $18,000 in bank at Windsor, Canada, to the credit of VALLANDIGHAM. Martyrdom pays.

—Col. ELI MURRAY, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, is said, by the St. Louis *Republican*, to be the youngest officer of that rank in the service.

—Alderman VALENTINE, an old citizen of Memphis, Tenn., was recently killed in an affray with a newspaper reporter, named MOFFITT.

—The State of Maine has accepted from Hon. F. O. J. SMITH the estate given for the establishment of a private agricultural college.

—THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE reviles the Fenian Brotherhood as "malignant" and "seditious," in a long letter to the Montreal *Gazette*.

—A married woman, 37 years old, eloped from the little town of Redford, Michigan, recently, with a boy of 19.

—Miss WEBB, the Copperhead oratress, is lecturing in Cincinnati, to the delight of the *Inquirer*.

—Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON has been elected President of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia.

—A movement is in progress to erect a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. BANGS.

—An old lady who died near Boston lately, left $360 nicely quilted in one of her petticoats.

—Gov. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, has recovered from his late severe illness.

—Hon. H. L. Dawes has left Washington for home on account of ill-health.

—Rev. WM. M. THAYER is writing a "Youth's History of the Rebellion."

OBITUARY.

—Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, a well-known divine of Albany, has just died in that city. The Albany *Evening Journal* sketches the main points of his history as follows: "Dr. CAMPBELL was a native of the City of Philadelphia. His pastoral life commenced, we believe, in Petersburgh, Va. He subsequently accepted a call at Newbern, N. C., from whence he went to Washington. Gen. JACKSON was a member of his congregation. During the Mrs. Eaton imbroglio, which occasioned a breaking up of the Cabinet, Dr. CAMPBELL, who spoke as plainly to the President as he would have done to the humblest citizen, incurred Gen. JACKSON's displeasure. In 1830, the late Chief Justice SPENCER, then a member of Congress, attended Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL's Church, and became much interested in him. This circumstance led to his call and settlement in Albany—a circumstance auspicious alike to pastor and people, and out of which endearing relations grew up and have existed for thirty-four years. Dr. CAMPBELL will be most missed, outside of his family and church, in the Board of Regents, and at the State Library, where for many years his knowledge, judgment, diligence, taste and tact, have been invaluable."

—Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Assistant-Adjutant-General in the army, died in Cincinnati, March 23. Col. Van Rensselaer was a son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, and lived in Albany in his early youth. He was educated at West Point, but resigned soon after he graduated, to marry a gifted and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John A. King, and commenced life as a farmer in St. Lawrence County, where he became an enterprising, useful and much respected citizen. In 1840 Mr. Van Rensselaer was elected to Congress. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Van Rensselaer hastened to Washington, tendering his services to his country. They were immediately accepted. His first service was with Gen. Scott, as Aid. When the General retired, he went to the field, and has been actively employed up to the time of his death.

—Mr. JOHN P. SCHENCKL, the inventor of the celebrated projectile known as the Schenckl shell, died at Nuremburg, Germany, a few weeks ago, whither he went last Summer for the benefit of his health. Mr. SCHENCKL was for several years a gunsmith in Boston.

LA GAVIOTA—A Spanish Novel. By FERNAN CABALLERO. Translated by J. LEANDER STARR. 12mo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

We are indebted to Mr. STARR for enlarging the boundaries that have hitherto limited our acquaintance with an interesting branch of the modern literature of Continental Europe. The ancient literary glories of Spain are known to all men, but comparatively few are aware that the remarkable political regeneration of that country, brought about within the last few years, has been attended by a concurrent revival in mental pursuits, that promises to recall the best days of the nation's intellectual activity. The mere fact that a lady is distinguished, cherished, and honored with royal patronage, as a successful novelist, whose writings do honor to the national literature, shows how completely the old Moorish ideas respecting female seclusion and inferiority, formerly current in Spain, have submitted to the great law of change, and become assimilated with the current range of European thought. The authoress of *La Gaviota*, we learn from Mr. STARR's preface, though not born in Spain, is as much a native as marriages with three Spanish husbands can make her, (all of whom she survives,) and her novels, published under the name of FERNAN CABALLERO, are accepted as faithful pictures of national manners and characteristics. The story of *La Gaviota*, (the "Sea Gull," a name metaphorically applied to the heroine,) is laid in the present day, and introduces us to a set of *dramatis personæ* comparatively new to English readers. It depends more on the truthfulness of its sketches to nature for its interest, than on the excitement of an elaborate plot. It is evidently the work of a practiced writer, and is the more attractive because the production of an author, ignorant of the traditional ideas and modes of treatment of a subject, that unconsciously influence novelists of the same era of literature, like that of England, and give a family likeness to their works, perceptible even through all the varieties of individual temperament. Making allowances for the same harshnesses of expression and a few foreign idioms, the book is apparently well translated; and the dialogues, especially, display vivacity and spirit. We hope Mr. STARR will be encouraged by its reception to persevere in his researches in cotemporary Spanish literature. To Americans, Spain owes the fullest illustration of its ancient history and literature, as the names of PRESCOTT, IRVING and TICKNOR are sufficient to prove—besides a host of other less important writers, who have drawn their inspiration from this source. The interest in the nation, and what concerns it, is genuine and deeply felt, and is sufficient to secure a favorable consideration for any work coming from thence, and possessing as much merit of its own as *La Gaviota*.

—Gen. GILLMORE has sent to Gov. BUCKINGHAM a rebel battle-flag, captured in his present department, during a battle Oct. 22, 1862, by a Connecticut soldier. Its material is worsted, and its style a red ground, with a white border, enclosing a blue cross in the centre, and fourteen stars. The blood stains of the rebel color-bearer who carried it and was killed, are plainly visible.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Zoological Garden at Central Park.

The establishment of a Zoological Garden at Central Park on an extensive scale, is a measure in which the public feel a great interest, and renewed efforts are being made to have it perfected. Property-owners in the vicinity of Manhattan-square, and a number of gentlemen of scientific tastes, are uniting in an attempt to have the control of the square transferred by the Legislature to the Central Park Commissioners for the purpose of making a grand Zoological Garden of it. Manhattan-square adjoins the Park, is bounded by Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. It was taken for a park some twenty years since, the adjacent property was assessed for it, and the assessments were paid. The owners of property adjacent, therefore, are just the ones to take the initiative in a movement which will be eminently popular.

In 1861 the Legislature chartered the American Botanical and Zoological Society, and gave the Commissioners of the Park authority to set apart a portion of it, not exceeding sixty acres, for the use of the Society, for the establishment of a Zoological and Botanical Garden. The Society has, however, not yet manifested its desire for such an allotment of ground, and their original intention has, doubtless, been abandoned. That such an establishment is demanded, both for popular amusement and instruction, there can be no question. The statistics of zoological and botanical gardens abroad, show the continuing popular interest in exhibitions of this character.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens of London, established in 1831 and 1832, about two miles from Waterloo Bridge, are of about fifteen acres in extent, with an admission fee of one shilling sterling.

The Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, London, belong to the Zoological Society; the admission fee is on Monday sixpence, and on other days one shilling sterling.

In Paris, the zoological collection forms a part of the attractions of the *Jardin des Plantes*, founded more than two centuries since, in the reign of Louis XIII. This establishment has been fostered by the Government, and numbers among its directors and supporters BUFFON, CUVIER, and other naturalists of wide scientific celebrity.

Unless something is done pretty speedily, the Central Park Commissioners will have to discontinue the receiving of animals and birds, as they have neither the conveniences for them or the money to pay the necessary expenses. There would be no difficulty were the matter to take an organized shape in securing additions from all parts of the world. The public spirit of our citizens, abroad and at home, has already evinced itself in this respect, and a zoological garden once established, and inviting contributions, would soon be in constant and liberal receipt of them. The gifts, there is no reason to doubt, will form a large and valuable portion, and largely decrease the expense of collection.

Thus far, about 400 animals and birds have been collected in the amateur way and cared for in the amateur and temporary way—the best the Commissioners could do. The following is the collection thus far:

Seventeen head of deer, black bear, prairie wolf, several foxes, oppossum, South America nutria, lot rabbits, large collection of monkeys, Southdown sheep, buffalo (en route,) elk (en route,) flock sheep, 24 white swans, (20 young ones the last year,) pair Australian swans (black,) a number of storks, 10 varieties ducks, flock of peacocks, lot Guinea hens, lot cranes, lot Cuban water fowls, parrots, paraquites, macaws, cockatoos, skylarks, 15 varieties of doves and pigeons, a Tortugas turtle.

Here is a pretty good beginning in the way of unsolicited contributions.

Billiards.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Mr. TIEMAN, accompanied by a delegation from Cincinnati, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and at once proceeded to KAVANAGH'S Broadway and Tenth-street establishment, which he will make his headquarters during his stay in this City. On Thursday the contestants visited the manufactory of Messr. PHELAN & COLLENDER, and selected the table which is to be used for the contest. It was at once removed to a private room at KAVANAGH'S, where it is now employed to practice upon. Our reporter has witnessed several tilts by these experts since that time, and in a match of 250 points up, KAVANAGH, for the first time in several months, exhibited the full scope of his well-known brilliant manipulation, and reassured his numerous friends that his chances of winning are equal to their expectations. TIEMAN was travel-weary, and although there was a decided improvement over the play he displayed here in October last, yet there was evidence that he wanted to get over his journey before he would be able to show his full prowess. On Thursday, Messrs. PHELAN and TIEMAN played five games of 500 points each. TIEMAN won three of them; his highest run was 104; PHELAN'S, 87. The average of the whole was about 15. Every game TIEMAN plays is an improvement on the last, and he is rapidly arriving at his best speed. Betting is not as active as was anticipated, the Western men holding off in hopes of getting odds; but while the friends of KAVANAGH readily cover all even amounts, they decline allowing a percentage. Of course the great amount of the betting will be left for the day and evening of the match.

PHELAN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—By an agreement between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIEMAN, the winner of the championship is to play PHELAN a match game of one thousand points up—caroms—"push shots" barred; the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The receipts for admission on this occasion are to be paid over to the Working Women's Reform Association.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT

for the Sanitary Commission is progressing under the careful management of Mr. PHELAN, and promises to add largely to the soldiers' fund.

The play for the week is as follows: Wednesday, the Sanitary Tournament; Thursday, the match for the Championship; Friday, PHELAN or the Champion, for the working women. Saturday is reserved for contingencies, as it is not impossible for another match for the Championship taking place on that day, as KAVANAGH has agreed, should he be the winner, to waive the "sixty days" rule, and immediately reënter the arena with the new aspirant.

We shall give a full account of all these affairs as they occur, and any special events connected with them.

LATER—THE WINNER CHALLENGED BY GOLDTHWAIT.

At a late hour last evening, we learned that WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT—well known as one of our best billiard artists, and who lately created such a billiard *furore* in California—gave notice that he challenged the winner of the champion cue. We were unable to learn whether he desired the match to come off at once, but suppose he does not, as he will require considerable practice to meet the calibre of either KAVANAGH or TIEMAN at the present time.

United States Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER JOHN A. OSBORN.

In the matter of the application of the Italian Consul for the search, arrest and detention of MICIATTO RAIMONDO, a seaman belonging to the Italian bark *Omego*.

In the above case, which was an application by a foreign Consul to have his authority enforced in a matter of difference between the officers of the bark *Omego* and one of the crew of that vessel, the United States Commissioner, after a careful examination of the whole case, and the laws and treaties applicable, has rendered the following opinion and decision.

Opinion.—This case involves two questions—first, whether the eighth article of the Consular convention with France, under which the Consul of Italy claims the arrest of the seaman, is made a part of the treaty with Sardinia, by virtue of the 15th article of the latter, which stipulates that "Consuls, &c., shall enjoy the same privileges, powers and exemptions, as those of the most favored nation." Second. Whether the local authorities, by virtue of mere treaty stipulations and without a law of Congress, can rightfully carry out the provisions of the treaty under which the foreign seaman is sought to be held. What construction is to be given to the words privileges, powers and exemptions? The Commissioner is guided only by the context of this and the stipulations of other treaties. There have been no juridical definitions or interpretations of those words, and commentators on treaties, or writers on International Law, have made no satisfactory explanation of their import or meaning. Since almost every treaty has an express stipulation relative to criminal offences, declaring the power and authority of Consuls and directing them how to act, and giving them exclusive control of such differences as may arise between the officers and crews of foreign vessels, and also the duties of the local authorities when applied to for aid, the Commissioner is led to believe that from the nature of such stipulations no general provision like the one in question, should be construed to embrace the criminal features of treaties. The interpretation that the Commissioner puts upon these words is that they affect only the civil and political status of Consuls, viz.: their personal rights and immunities, local gratuities and usages, commercial licenses and municipal protection, &c., granted to Consuls by the contracting parties. The Commissioner is therefore of the opinion that under the treaty with Sardinia, the Consul of that Government cannot lawfully claim or request the assistance of the local authorities in enforcing his decisions in cases other than those of seamen claimed as deserters. But assuming that this article of the French treaty is operative in this case, the Commissioner is of the opinion that Congress should legislate on the subject before inferior magistrates can carry out its stipulations. Although the Supreme Court of the United States may act under treaty stipulations by virtue of the Constitution, without any action of Congress, yet inferior courts being ordained and established by Congress, must derive their jurisdiction and authority from such creative source. The Act of March 2, 1829 did not confer jurisdiction on United States Commissioners to carry into operation its provisions, and they were not designated as competent magistrates within the meaning of that act until the Act of Feb. 24, 1855 was passed, conferring upon them that power. Since Congress has failed to legislate upon the eighth article of the French treaty, or upon similar provisions in other treaties, the Commissioner decides that he has no jurisdiction in this case, and orders that the prisoner be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

The Enormous Tax Levy.

The Tax Levy Bill which has been forwarded to Albany is exciting the strongest opposition from citizens. As we have stated, it estimates the expenses of the year at $15,000,000. The dissection which will be given it will reveal startling facts and the most profligate designs for the expenditure of the public monies. The bill was hurried off to Albany without receiving the concurrence of the Board of Councilmen or the sanction of the Mayor. The swindling designed was too flagrant, the fleecing too enormous. The Committee of the Citizens' Association, of which reference has been made, visit Albany to protest against it, and to show incontrovertibly the swindles contemplated and the unnecessary burden sought to be imposed upon the City. The Legislative Committee before whom it is, cannot evade the truths which will be presented them, and there is a confident belief that they will not favorably report upon the bill as presented. Every Ward of the City will be represented at Albany, and the true feeling of our citizens indicated.

The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Associations held meetings on Thursday evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to Albany to remonstrate with the Legislature against the new Tax Bill referred to. From the Sixteenth Ward were appointed the following: Messrs. Legrand Lockwood, Don Alonzo Cushman, B. L. Solomon, Charles Burkhalter, Charles Denison, Albert Havemeyer, Edward C. Gregory, Edward P. Clark, David Samson, T. B. Coddington and Samuel B. H. Vance. From the Eighteenth Ward were Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Thomas Jeremiah, David M. Dow, Edward Cromwell, Marshall O. Roberts, A. R. Eno, George Folsom, James Black, Charles Tracy, George T. M. Davis, John McKesson, George de Forrest Lord, Dr. A. Hawley Heath, H. K. Bogart, Charles H. Smith, Thomas K. Fletcher, John Falconer, Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, Thomas C. Doremus, Dr. William S. Mayo, Russell Dart, James L. Stewart.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.N.G.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, the regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, to take part in the inauguration of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. Uniform full fatigue. Regimental line will be formed on Washington-place at 1 o'clock precisely. The band and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 12¾ P. M. By order,

EUGENE LEGAL, Col. Com.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—In compliance with Division and Brigade orders of this date, this regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, proximo, to take part in the ceremonies of opening the Sanitary Fair. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, a quarter before 1 o'clock P. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to formation. Field and staff, mounted, will report at the Armory at quarter before 1 o'clock. Overcoats will be brought to the Armory, to be worn if the state of the weather requires it. The Commandant has noticed that men, coming upon the ground late, have taken position in the Music Guard—this will not be allowed, and Captains of companies will see that all men, not present at roll-call for equalization, are returned as absent, whether they join the regiment afterward or not. By order of

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 32.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, (fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves and without overcoats,) on Monday next, the 4th of April, to take part in celebrating the opening of the Metropolitan Fair.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 12 o'clock M. Commandants of companies, drummers, band and non-commissioned staff, to the Adjutant, at the same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed immediately after, in Broome-street, between Centre and Broadway, right resting on Centre-street. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

C. N. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with brigade orders of this day, the regiment will assemble at the armory, No. 596 Broadway, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock M., in full fatigue, with overcoats and white gloves, to participate in the parade at the opening of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Regimental line will be formed at 12½ o'clock precisely.

Commandants of companies must be in readiness with their commands promptly at the hour appointed.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD—THE PERPETRATOR ARRESTED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, on board the ship *Albert Gallatin*, lying in the harbor, opposite Bedloe's Island, on the body of WM. HENDERSON, a sailor, who died from injuries received on Thursday evening at the hands of a shipmate named PATRICK CLARK. The testimony given in the case tended to show that the *Albert Gallatin* cleared from this port, on Thursday afternoon, for Liverpool, and that after going down the bay a short distance she anchored for the night. The crew, who had just been shipped, were for the most part intoxicated. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening they became involved in a serious quarrel among themselves, during which HENDERSON was knocked down, beaten and kicked about the head and face by CLARK. The injuries were so serious that the victim died in a few minutes afterward. The evidence disclosed the fact, however, that deceased had made a deadly assault on CLARK, and that the latter, to some extent, acted in self-defence. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that WM. HENDERSON came to his death by blows at the hands of PATRICK CLARK; and we think, from the evidence, that it was partly justifiable." Deceased was 37 years of age, and a native of Scotland. CLARK was arrested by the Harbor Police, and upon the rendition of the verdict he was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 26 years of age, and was born in Ireland. He does not deny having inflicted the injuries, but he says that the act was done purely in self-defence.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AVENUE D.—PATRICK SING, a boy 6 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 141 Wall-street, Brooklyn, was accidentally run over by a horse and cart in Avenue D, near Third-street, on Thursday evening. The injuries were so serious that he died in twenty minutes thereafter. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

POPULAR LECTURES.—A course of popular lectures is now being delivered on "The Bible, the Book for the People," on successive Sabbath evenings, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, two blocks east of Broadway, by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. The second will be delivered to-morrow evening. Subject—"Lights from Above."

STATEN ISLAND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A notice will be found in another column directing where contributions from Staten Island to the Sanitary Fair will be received.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY

Barge Sunk in a Slip by the Screw of a Propeller—Custom—Waiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company vs. The Steam Propeller George Washington.—This was an action of a somewhat novel character. The facts of the case were as follow: The *George Washington*, a large screw steamer, was, on the 24th of November, 1862, lying on the north side of Pier No. 9 in the North River. She was a new vessel and was in process of completion, and for the purpose of trying her machinery she had been turning her screw through the day. Her screw was a large one, 13 feet in diameter, and the effect of its revolution was to cause a powerful current to set toward the screw from the other side of the slip. On this opposite side of the slip lay the libelant's barge, *Fair Lady*, and the barge *Garibaldi*—the *Garibaldi* being outside. Another propeller lay ahead of them nearer the end of the pier. During the day it became necessary to move the *Fair Lady* out toward the end of the pier, which could not be done safely while the screw of the *George Washington* was in motion. The engineer of the *George Washington* was therefore requested to stop it, while the barges were being moved. He stopped it accordingly, and the barge *Garibaldi* was moved out, and made fast near the end of the pier. The *Fair Lady* was then breasted out from the pier to be moved forward. While she was so being moved, and when she was about two-thirds of her length past the screw of the *George Washington*, her engineer started her engine and set her screw in motion. The current caused by its motion at once sucked the *Fair Lady* over to the stern of the *George Washington*, where one arm of the screw as it revolved, struck the bottom of the barge and cut a hole in her, from the effects of which she sunk, causing about $20,000 damage to her and the goods on board of her, for the recovery of which this suit was brought.

The claimants denied the jurisdiction of the court and denied any negligence on the part of the propeller.

Held by the Court—That the objection to the jurisdiction must be overruled on the authority of a case before decided in this court.

That the cause being one of admiralty jurisdiction, must be subject to the rules of that system of jurisprudence in cases of collision, so far as they are applicable to the peculiar features of the case.

That there was gross fault in the case, and it is not one of inevitable accident.

That the testimony of the engineer of the *George Washington*, when fairly weighed with the facts stated by the libelants' witnesses, shows that the collision was brought about wholly by his unjustifiable act in starting his engine at the time he did. He admits that he was requested to stop his engine until they could move a boat or boats, and that he did stop. He states that in his judgment his engine was stopped twenty minutes, and then says: "Before I put the engine in motion again I went on deck and looked and saw that the space between my ship and the boats on the opposite side at Pier No. 10 was greater than when I stopped. I then went below and put my engine in motion again." His course was wholly unjustifiable. He knew, or ought to have known, the effect of the motion of the screw on the waters of the slip and the danger that must attend the movement of any vessel on the opposite side of the slip. He had been requested to stop his engine for the purpose of allowing such a movement to be made with safety, and that movement was still in progress. Before he ventured to start his engine, he should have fully satisfied himself that the object for which he had been requested to stop had been accomplished. Why he could not have ascertained that it was not accomplished by his own personal inspection, it is difficult to conceive. For the proof is overwhelming that the *Fair Lady* was in plain sight but a few yards from the side of the ship, with quite a number of men on her engaged at that moment in the act of hauling her past his ship. If he looked at all, with any desire to ascertain the true condition of the *Fair Lady*, he could only have failed to discover it through great carelessness and inattention. A proper precaution for him to have taken would have been to have hailed those in charge of the moving vessel, and thus to have ascertained from them the condition of things.

That some evidence was offered by the claimants to prove that it is a custom for steam propellers to move their screws in the slips of this City, and it was argued that this is a custom of which the libellants were bound to take notice, and against the consequences of which they should have taken precaution, by holding their barge with stronger lines and more force. One of the witnesses who testified to the custom, gave it also as his opinion that the movement of the *Fair Lady*, with no more secure lines than she had when she was moved, was negligent under the circumstances. But one element upon which he founds this opinion, consists in the assumption that the screw of the *George Washington was liable to be put in motion at any minute.*

That if the custom exists at all, it must be reasonable and strictly construed. No custom was proved broad enough to include this assumption that propellers may start their screws at any moment without notice to vessels in the same slip, and within reach of the dangerous current produced by their motion, and thus throw upon such vessels the obligation of using perpetual vigilance and extraordinary means of protection.

That even if the custom were proved, after the *George Washington* had stopped her screw, for the purpose of allowing the libellants to move the boats, the latter had a right to rely on its remaining motionless until they had accomplished their object, provided they were proceeding with no unnecessary delay.

That there is nothing in the evidence to show that the engineer of the *George Washington* was deceived or misled by any fault of the libellants or their servants or agents.

That if any such custom exists, as is claimed, the privileges it confers should be exercised with great caution, and in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary use of the slips by other vessels.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimants, Mr. Parsons and Judge Curtis.

Contract Void by the Statute of Frauds.

Before Judge Cardoso, without a Jury.

Heman L. White vs. Silas W. Allis et al.—This was an action to recover damages for a breach of a contract. On the 20th of April, 1863, the plaintiff and the defendants entered into an oral agreement for the sale and purchase of five thousand yards of army cloths at $2 50 per yard. It was agreed that $500 should be paid on the 1st of May, and that the balance should be paid on the delivery of the goods on June 1, 1863. On May 1, the defendants paid the plaintiff $500, taking a receipt therefor; and the plaintiff delivered a bill of the goods, dated April 20, and at the same time, (on May 1,) added at the foot of the bill the following memorandum: "Terms cash, $500, May 1, and balance June 1, 1863, Goods to be delivered when paid for." On this occasion also it was determined that the interest should run from April 20; and in answer to a question of the plaintiff respecting the ability of the defendants to receive and pay for the goods on June 1, they stated that they had out-of-town facilities, which would enable them to do so. On June 1, the goods were tendered, and the defendants refused to receive and pay for them. The goods had fallen in the market to $1 95 per yard.

The defendants moved for judgment on the ground that the contract was void by the Statute of Frauds, which requires that the payment of part of the purchase money shall be made *at the time* of the contract; and they cited Allen *vs.* Aquira, 5 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 380.

For the plaintiff it was argued: First, that the object of the Statute was to make a contract rest upon acts, not mere words. The spirit of the Statute is met in the present case. Second, part payment must follow the agreement, and of necessity, the element of reasonable time enters in. Upon that point the agreement of the parties as to the interval of time should be controlling. Thompson *vs.* Alger, 12 Met. 428; Brabin *vs.* Hyde, 30 Barb. 265. Third, in legal contemplation the contract was made when the $500 was paid on May 1. The oral agreement of April 20, was good as a proposition; and the part payment on May 1, was an acceptance of the proposition, and the conclusion of a valid contract. 2 Bos. & Pul. 238, 11 Mass. 6, 1 Pick. 480, 1 Seld. 537; Fourth, there is sufficient evidence of an express and independent contract on May 1. Fifth, the opinion in the case cited by the defendants is *obiter*.

The Judge held that the contract was void by the Statute, and rendered judgment for the defendants.

Osborn Bright for the plaintiff; Henry Whittaker for the defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

20,000	do.	168¾	400	do.	149¾
13	Mer. Ex. Bank	164	1700	do.	150
1000	Canton Co.	70	1200	M. So. & N. I. R.	117¾
250	Bank of Com'rce	115	1100	do.	118
150	do.	115½	400	do.	117¾
10	Am. Exc. Bank	118	700	do.	117½
23	do.	119	200	Ill. C. Full Stock	136
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	235	100	do.	135¾
150	do.	236	100	do. b30	136⅜
200	Penn. Coal Co.	219	1100	Ill. C. R. Scp.	149
400	do. b30	220	1400	do.	148¾
100	Central Coal Co.	91	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	123
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	83¾	1100	do.	126½
100	do. b10	83¾	500	do.	126⅜
300	do.	83¾	400	do.	127
100	do. s60	82	600	do.	127
100	Amer. Coal Co.	11	1200	do.	128
100	Quick. M. Co. b10	86½	300	do. b10	128
300	do.	86	300	do. s10	127¾
800	do.	85¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	126
600	do.	85½	23	do.	125¾
100	do. b10	85¾	300	do. b5	126
300	do.	85	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	149
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	49	200	do.	149½
100	Wy. V. C. Co.	99	700	Chi. & R. I. R.	125
300	do.	100	1600	do.	124½
100	Copake Iron M.	17	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145¾
100	do.	16¾	100	do.	145
500	do.	16	300	M. & P. du C. R.	89
100	Rut. Marble	24	100	do. b30	89
100	Hope Gold Co.	13½	200	do.	88
400	International Coal	110½	150	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	95
400	Atl. & Pac. M. Co.	40	500	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	87
100	Briggs Gold Co.	125	500	P., F. W. & C.	146
400	Canada Cop. Co.	11	2100	do.	145½
100	do.	10¾	950	do. s10	145½
500	Q. H. G. M. Co.	28¾	100	do. s30	142
400	do.	29	100	do. b5	146
400	do.	28	100	Tol. & Wab. R. b10	69¾
400	Cen. M. Co., Col.	14½	100	Alt. & T. H.	88
500	do.	14½	100	do.	87½
900	do.	14¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	68¾
800	Mariposa M. Co.	43	100	do.	68
500	Maryland Cop. Co.	1¾	100	do. b10	68
300	Passaic Cop.	3½	100	do.	68
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	19¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	96¾
100	do.	19½	100	do.	96½
400	do.	19	100	do.	95¾
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	230	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101
100	do.	229¾	50	do.	102¾
200	do.	229	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	84
100	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	70	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63¾
100	Peninsula R.	75	50	Han. & St. J. R.	54

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 1, 1864.

$100	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	113	6	N. Y. Cen.	143¾
10,000	do.	113¾	1300	do.	143¾
2,000	do.	113¾	400	do.	143⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	111	100	do.	144
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110	500	do. b30	144⅛
40,000	do.	110½	800	Erie R.	124¾
51,000	U. S. 5s, '65, C.	100	1100	do.	124⅜
21,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	114¼	200	do. b50	125
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅝	400	do. b50	124⅜
1,000	Ill. Co. 6s, '70	103	100	do. b30	125
2,000	Ill. C. Bs. '77	103	800	Erie Railway P.	113
9,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	101½	150	do.	113¼
1,000	Ill. War Loan	101½	200	Hudson R. R.	163
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	200	do.	163¾
9,000	Mo. State 6s	73	900	do.	163
1,000	do.	73½	50	do. s10	164
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	76	800	do.	164
10,000	Cal. State 7s	134	200	do.	163¾
224,000	O. & Miss. C.	69	1600	Harlem R.	130
100,000	do. b30	69½	600	do.	131
20,000	do.	68	500	do.	131½
130,000	do.	68½	600	do.	132
20,000	do. b10	69	1500	do.	132½
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st	110	500	do. b30	132½
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	158	500	do. b30	133
4,000	Har. R. 1st M.	115	300	Reading R.	158
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1st. B.	110	1000	do.	158
15,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	96	1000	do.	157¾
13,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	79¾	900	do. b10	158
11,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	101	800	do.	157
8,000	do.	101	200	do. b10	158
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	200	do.	157½
14,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	110	500	Mich. Cen. R.	149¾
2,000	Amer. Gold	166	100	do.	149

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, C.	110¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	149⅞
10,000	do.	110¾	500	do.	150
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	61¾	1300	M. S. & N. I. R.	118
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	68	500	do.	118½
50,000	do.	68⅝	500	do.	118¾
55,000	do.	68¾	500	do.	118½
16,000	Am. Gold	166½	500	do.	118⅜
600	Cum. Coal Pri.	84	200	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	149
300	Quick. M. Co.	87	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. b10	149
200	do.	86¾	200	do.	148¾
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	230¾	500	do. b30	149
50	do.	230¾	100	do. b10	148½
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	128
500	do.	143½	500	do.	128
600	Erie R.	124⅞	800	Gal. & Chic. R. s10	126¾
100	do.	124¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	149½
600	Erie R. Pr.	115	100	do.	149½
350	do.	115½	900	do.	149
300	do.	115½	500	do.	149
200	do. s30	115¾	400	Chic. & R. I. ex-d.	123
100	Hud. R. R. s60	162	500	do.	122¾
100	do.	164	100	do.	122¾
200	do.	163⅝	200	do.	122⅝
500	Harlem R.	137	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	146
4500	do.	137½	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	87¼
300	do. s30	135	200	Tol. & Wab. R. b10	69
200	do.	137¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	145¼
200	do.	138	100	do.	145⅛
1000	Reading R.	157⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	88
900	do. b10	158	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	99⅜
100	do.	158	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	68
100	do. b10	157⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	144	500	Cleve. & Pitts R.	128¼
200	do.	144¼	200	do.	128¼
100	do.	144½	100	do.	128⅜
300	Erie R. c	124⅜	1500	do.	128
100	do. s10	124¼	300	do. b10	128⅜
700	do.	124½	800	do.	128⅜
100	do. c	124⅜	300	do. b10	128⅜
400	Erie R. Pr.	113¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. c	126
300	do.	114	300	do.	126¼
100	do.	114⅝	200	do.	126⅛
100	do. b3	114½	100	do. b5	126½
200	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	163⅞	700	Chic. & R. I.	125¾
300	do. b3	163⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	68¾
600	do. b5	164	100	do. b10	68¾
200	Harlem R.	133	100	do. b3	68½
1600	do.	134⅛	700	P., F. W. & Chi.	146
1000	do.	134¼	600	do. s3	146
100	do. s60	132⅝	200	do. c	146
400	Reading R.	157⅝	700	do.	146¼
500	do. b5	157⅞	100	do. b10	146½
1300	do.	157⅝	100	do. c	145¾
200	do. s10	157⅜	300	M. & P. Du C.	88
800	Mich. Cen. R.	150	100	do. b3	88½
2200	M. S. & N. I. R.	117½	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	68
100	do.	117⅝	300	Tol. & Wabash	69
300	do. b3	117½	1400	Quicksil. M. Co.	86
100	do. b3	117⅝	100	do. b3	86
200	Ill. Cen. R.	148¼	100	do.	85⅜
300	do.	148⅝	50	do.	85⅞
200	do.	149	100	do. b3	86⅝
100	do.	149	500	Qtz. Hill G. M. s30	28
500	do.	148⅝	200	do.	28¾
16,000	O. & Miss. C.	69⅛	200	do. b5	29
25,000	do.	69	500	Cen. Colorado	15
125,000	do. b3	69	$5,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	101
600	Cumb. Coal Co.	84			
100	do. s3	84			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Central b3	144	500	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	120¾
200	do.	144	1900	do.	121¼
100	do. s30	144	2900	do.	121¾
100	Erie R. b3	125	6400	do. b3	121¾
200	do.	125	200	do.	121⅜
200	do. s3	124⅞	300	do. s10	121
800	Erie Pr.	116¼	500	do.	121
300	do. s3	116⅛	100	do. s10	120
100	do.	116	300	do.	120
200	do.	115⅞	1900	do. b4	121¼
100	do. s3	115⅜	900	do. s10	120¾
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d. b3	164	100	do. s10	120¾
100	do.	163⅞	1000	do.	120
200	do.	163¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	148¾
100	do. b10	164	300	do. b3	148¾
100	Har. R.	138¾	100	do.	148⅞
300	do.	138	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. b3	127¾
400	Reading R.	157½	100	do.	127¾
400	do. b3	157⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	126⅜
100	do.	157⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R. ex-d.	122⅞
200	do. b3	158	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	68
300	do.	157⅜	100	do. s3	68
200	do.	157⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b3	145½
100	do.	157⅞	100	do.	145
100	Mich. Cen. R. b3	150¼	700	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. b3	87¾
200	Quicks. M. C.	87¾	100	Chi. & Alton R.	98
500	do.	88	100	do.	98
600	do. b3	87½	300	T. H. & Alt.	38
400	do.	87½	600	do. s10	88¾
600	do.	88	100	do. b3	88¾
300	do.	86¾	10,000	Ohio & Miss C.	68¾
100	Mar. Min. Co. b3	43	70,000	do.	68¾
100	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co. b3	28¾	300	Canton Co.	70¾
300	do.	28¾	100	do.	71
200	Cen. Colorado	15¾	100	do. s60	71
190	Cop'k Iron M.	16	100	Wyom. V'l C'l Co. b3	100¾

FRIDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Custom-house demand for Gold was supplied at the Treasury to-day at 165 ℔ cent. In the Gold Board of the speculating party in Exchange-place, the price was early advanced to 168½ ℔ cent., and *short* sellers, who had three-day contracts maturing, had the worst of the market, though the supply was soon made so free as to bring back the figures to 166@166½ ℔ cent. The *long* buyers, who make these periodical *corners*, it was supposed this morning would ship abroad by to-morrow's steamer a considerable sum of their accumulations, in the absence of a regular export demand based on the currency for Exchange on London, but as the latter is relatively 2@3 ℔ cent. too low for profit, it was doubtful at the close of business whether such shipment would be made. The same plan of relieving the accumulation of Gold held on speculation has been tried before. Last Spring $5,000,000 was thus sent out in two weeks, and the market for Exchange went down upon shipments, and the price of Gold with it. The inducement to ship at present would be to relieve four or five millions of Currency locked up in the Gold speculation, which Currency could be used to good advantage on the Stock Exchange, Money being in demand at 7 ℔ cent., and a commission, on the Railway and Fancy Shares.

The amount of Gold supplied on Certificates from the Treasury office to the Importers to-day, at 165 ℔ cent., is $400,000. The proceeds of these sales will of course go into the United States Sinking Fund under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, and the recent Joint Resolution of Congress. The Funded Stocks of the Government are thus strengthened. The sales of Gold and the subscriptions to the New Loan, together with the demand for Currency from the interior of this State, are draining down the ordinary Legal-Tender in Bank, and some notifications have been given that some of the Associated Banks will present their old Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury for payment.

The demand for Money from the Stock Exchange borrowers continues active, and 7 ℔ cent. is more generally the rule with lenders to-day at call. There is no difficulty, however, in making up the wants of the Brokers at this rate.

The new subscriptions to the Popular 10-40 Loan reported to-day, are:

At Treasury Office	$213,650
First National Bank	114,500
Together	$328,150

The Fourth National Bank is now receiving subscriptions to the 10–40 years' loan; office on Pine-street, near U. S. Treasury.

Down-town subscribers to the popular loan through the Sixth National Bank, Sixth-avenue, can leave their orders and money with Messrs. MCCREDY & ARMOUR, Bill Brokers, No. 149 Pearl-street.

The Treasury of the United States comes into the month of April with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of about $35,000,000, of which $27,572,131 was on deposit in the New-York office. These large balances will be partially reduced by the April payments, say $3,152,000, on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, of which $794,000 went out to-day.

The business of the Treasury Office in New-York for the month of March was as follows in Receipts from

Customs	$7,670,692	Patent Fees	$8,282
Loans	7,878,037	Miscellaneous	2,183,682
Inter'l. Revenue	1,452,522	Post Office Department	114,311
Transfers	20,850,000		
Total			$40,156,929
Balances from February			34,904,794
Together			$75,061,723
All March Payments			42,906,769
Balances March 31			$32,154,954

The increase in Customs Receipts at this port over March last year, is $3,371,674.

There is unabated speculative excitement in the Stock Market, and prices to-day are generally in advance of yesterday's sales. In the Railway list, a new move in Harlem takes the lead, and the sales of this Stock are in lines of five and ten thousand shares at a time. Since the Second Board this afternoon, a single sale of 10,000 shares was made at 137 ℔ cent. A few days ago, the price was 101. A week or ten days before that, 148 ℔ cent. The sales of Rock Island are now made ex-dividend, the transfers closing to-day for the half yearly division of 3 ℔ cent. to the Stockholders. On the Miscellaneous list, there was less business than yesterday in Quicksilver Co. A further rise was had on Colorado, Central and other gold shares, and on Wyoming Coal (to par) and on International (Cape Breton) Coal. The last-named, which was allotted at 55 per cent., is now selling at 110 per cent. The Atlantic and Pacific Gold, (Nevada,) allotted at $25, is now selling at $40 per share. Mariposa Gold, Cumberland, Canton, and Pacific Mail are steady. The Government Funded Stocks are all up from yesterday's sales; most descriptions scarce on the Street, and in demand. Some outside holders of the 5-20s are turning them into the new 10-40 Loan, at a difference of 10@11 per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday afternoon. The price of Gold was unsettled on the free supply for Cash delivery, brought out by this morning's advance and the Interest payments from the Treasury Office. The Railways leave off firm. Erie Preferred and Old Southern especially buoyant at the close:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	165¾	166⅜	Mich. Central	148¾	150
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅝	113⅝	Mich Southern	117¼	121⅜
N. Y. Central	143¾	144	Mich Guarant'd	147⅜	149
Erie	124⅜	124⅞	Illinois Cen	148⅜	148⅜
Erie Preferred	111¾	116	Pittsburgh	125⅜	127⅜
Hudson	162	164	Fort Wayne	143⅞	145
Pacific Mail	230	230⅝	Rock Island	125¼	122⅞
Harlem	127⅜	138	Galena	125⅜	126⅝
Canton	70¾	71	Reading	154	157⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99⅞	Quicksilver	88½	87⅝
Toledo	149⅞	149½	Cum'land Coal	84⅜	83¾
Northwest	67⅞	68	Mariposa	43⅜	43

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117¾	Bank of N. America	111
Merchants'	113	Hanover	104½
Mechanics'	114	Irving	103
Union	123	Metropolitan	120½
America	135	Citizens'	108
City	145	Market	103
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	110
National	112	Continental	104
Mch'ts Exchange	104	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	115	New-York County	142
Ocean	100½	Imp. and Traders'	109
American Exchange	118	Park	140
Bank of the Republic	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Alton & T. Haute firsts	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	109
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	141	Chi. Int. Bonds	102
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95½
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	98
Erie 4ths, '80	121	Del. L. & W. 1sts	111½
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	109	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	115
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	109	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	120	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	155	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	116
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	114½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113½
Harlem seconds, '94	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Harlem thirds, 68	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	101
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	130	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	125	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	79½
Mich. S. seconds	107½	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Chi. & Alt. Income	96
Pacific R. Guar.	60	Ohio & Miss certific's	68½
Ill. Central, '75	119		

The following is the official third quarterly report of the First National Bank of New-York, on the first day of April, 1864:

Loans and Discounts	518,516 93	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	276,515	
U. S. Bonds, 7.30 Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness	1,166,238 97	$1,961,270 90
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	1,438,966 67	
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	34,405 42	
Bills of Solvent Banks	12,500	—1,485,872 09
Due from Banks		342,435 86
Due from Directors (nothing)		
Over Drafts (on security)		7,854 55
Expense Account		8,042 14
Furniture Account		838 50
Total		$3,806,314 03
Capital Stock, (paid in)		300,000
Circulating Notes		100,000
Profit and Loss		51,914 98
Deposits due to Individuals	1,054,898 28	
Deposits due to Banks	868,505 72	
Deposits due to Treasurer of United States	1,431,795 05	—3,354,399 05
Total		$3,808,314 03

Among the First of April changes in the old Stock and Banking firms of the Street, we notice, to-day, the retirement from active business of Mr. O. CAMMANN, JAMES M. FULLER and Mr. BLAKELY WILSON, from the house of CAMMAN & Co. These gentlemen, however, leave $100,000 as special partners in a new house of the same style, to be conducted by their late junior partners and GEORGE W. FULLER, as per advertisement of limited partnership on another page of this paper. We rejoice to know that the worthy heads of this well-known house are enabled to retire on ample private fortunes.

Mr. THOMAS P. HUNTINGDON retires, to-day, from the Stock and Exchange firm of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., with whom he has been a junior partner for many years.

Messrs. W. SCHALL & Co., Exchange-place, advertise that they will pay off $30,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road, by designated numbers, drawn out for the Sinking Fund. The interest on these numbers will cease if not presented for payment.

The receipts of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad:

Week ending March 14, 1864	$43,818 12
Week ending March 14, 1863	14,581 59
Increase	$29,236 53

The Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company are to be congratulated on their new quarters in William-street, below Wall, both on account of the increased and commodious facilities afforded for the conduct of their business and the architectural taste displayed by their Building Committee. The location is fortunate and the office an ornament to the Street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $6,503,181 50, including for Customs, $314,000; Payments, $2,478,737 07; Balance, $36,179,399 12. Ten-forties, $213,650.

The Fourth National Bank, of which Ex-Mayor OPDYKE is President, is receiving subscriptions to the National 10-40 loan, under the authority of Secretary CHASE.

The Sixth National Bank of this City, located corner of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has been given authority to receive subscriptions for the new 10-40 loan of the National Government.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending March 31, were $2,824,248, against $2,073,598, same week last year, and $1,399,062 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,784	$684,605	1,071	$415,237	203	$73,438
Mf. of Cot'n	1,066	301,597	306	80,725	116	34,705
Mf. of Silk	853	715,783	116	155,672	29	43,559
Mf. of Flax	858	243,105	308	84,560	162	33,772
Miscellan's	354	118,575	372	24,499	7	4,559
Total	4,915	$2,063,565	2,173	$760,683	517	$190,033
		766,683				2,063,565
Total entered		$2,824,248	Total marketed			$2,253,598

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

> On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.
>
> Very respectfully,
> (Signed) S. P. CHASE.
> Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,

JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 1, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 29 bbls. Ashes, 6,684 bbls. Flour, 387 bags Corn Meal, 1,463 bushels Wheat, 4,522 bushels Oats, 660 bushels Malt, 5,233 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,351 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but held very firm. We quote: Java, 45c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@35½c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at full rates. Strict Middlings, 76c. ℔ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 55@$6 75; poor to choice extra State at $6 80@$7 15, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35, the latter an extreme. ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 55	@$6 75
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brd's	7 20	@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Genessee	7 20	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 25	@10 25

Southern Flour is in more demand at rather firmer prices; sales since our last, 2,300 bbls., at $7 05@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine: $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 700 bbls. extra, at $6 90@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 45@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Total sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, at irregular prices. Sales to-day have been confined to 24,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 74, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 65@$1 68; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 69, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 61@$1 64, ℔ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,500 bushels, at $1 30 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 29@$1 29½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89½c.@90½c.; State at 89@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in less request at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans new crop, at 77c.@86c. ℔ gallon. Stock of Molasses, to-day, 241 hhds. and 2,685 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 30@$3 35 ℔ gallon, Tar at $22@$24 ℔ bbl.; Resin at $33@$42 ℔ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in rather more demand at uniform prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 57@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 59@$1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ℔ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31c.@32½c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@63c. free, and 50c.@52c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request at advancing prices. Sales since our last 6,400 bbls., at $24@$24 12½, for New Mess, and $24 25 for May delivery; $22 50@$22 62½ for Mess, last season's packing; $22 25@$22 50 for two year old Mess; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $23@$25 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 62½ for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock to-day 99,139 bbls. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔; sales 600 packages. Bacon is in good demand at 11½c.@14½c., according to quality, ℔ ℔; sales since our last 1670 bxs. Lard is doing better to-day; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; sales 600 bbls., at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; India Mess $28@$29; Choice India $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales 120 tierces. Stock of Beef to-day 65,415 tcs. and bbls. Beef Hams $22@$24 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to very choice State, and 28c.@40c. for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair demand at 15c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, including East India at equal to $8 25@$9 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 1,750 bags Pepper, part at 40c.@41c ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 1,350 hhds., including New-Orleans at 14½c.@17c.; Porto Rico at 15½c.@16½c.; and Cuba at 13½c.@16c., and 200 boxes Havana, at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in active request, at 16c.@22c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Sugar to-day, 7,447 hhds., 2,220 boxes, 71,731 bags, against 30,976 hhds., 8,645 boxes and 66,594 bags same date last year.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 130,000 ℔s., at 12½c.@12¾c., and 100 tcs. Grease at 11½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request. Sales 131 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@24c.

TEAS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Is in rather more demand, and held very firmly.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in March.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock March 1, 1864, hhds.	16,681	2	10	5	16,698
Received since	3,566	..	9	..	3,575
Total	20,247	2	19	5	20,273
Delivered since	5,113	..	..	..	5,113
Stock April 1, 1864	15,134	2	19	5	15,160
Stock April 1, 1863	20,552	4	11	..	20,567

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. State and Western at $1 01@$1 05.

FREIGHTS—Continue very dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 7,000 bush. Wheat at 3d., in bulk; 500 bbls. Pork at 2s. 9d.; 900 boxes Bacon at 14s.@20s. For London, 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. For Havre, 40 casks Ashes and 100 tcs. Lard at 30 francs. For Marseilles, 150 tcs. Lard, and 50 boxes Bacon at 55f.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Heir at Law.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Pianella—Bataille de Dames.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

CLINTON HALL—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum........$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year....12 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year....8 00
Three copies 1 year....5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year........25 00

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamships *Cahawba* and *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, March 24, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring news of a handsome little engagement at Natchitoches, La., sixty miles above Alexandria, between our forces, under command of Gens. Lee and Mower, and the rebels, in which we captured four pieces of artillery and 210 prisoners. Gen. Banks had left New-Orleans for the front. Franklin, La., the western terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, had been evacuated by our forces. The political excitement in Louisiana had subsided. Affairs in Texas were quiet.

A letter from Helena, Arkansas, of the 23d, states that on the 22d Major Carmichael and one hundred and twenty men, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, returned from a four days' trip toward White River. In that time they marched one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and captured twenty horses and eighteen prisoners, one of whom is Capt. Hosiel, who escaped from the guards about a month ago, as they were taking him to Johnson's Island. Capt. Huchins also came in, having been out two days. He brought four prisoners with their arms and horses. A detachment of twenty-five men became separated from the command and were captured. Eight afterward escaped.

The Louisville *Journal* mentions a rumor current in that city on Tuesday, that Gen. Forrest had moved up Cumberland River with his force, and made an attack on Fort Donelson. It does not give full credence to the rumor, but admits that Fort Donelson is an inviting point for attack at this particular time. The garrison is small, and the resistance against overpowering numbers would necessarily be feeble.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton, and Sykes, and ten Brigadiers, have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division. Gen. Buell, it is said, will most likely succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Huntsville, Alabama, on March 26. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McPherson, Brigadiers Barry, Allen and W. S. Smith. Gen. McPherson will establish headquarters of Department Army of the Tennessee at Huntsville.

W. H. Holden, Esq., the Conservative editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, is now a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and a bitter contest is said to be raging between him and Gov. Vance, who is a candidate for reëlection.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels have lately been busily engaged in constructing rifle-pits on the south bank of the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Mr. Grimes, as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed. Mr. Nesmith called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City, and advocated it at length, making some caustic references to the course of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint in regard to it. After some unimportant conversation on various matters, an Executive Session was ordered, and a large number of military nominations confirmed.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Holman gave notice of the introduction of a bill to increase the pay of the privates in the army. Mr. Blaine, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising and equipping troops for the Union army. It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties. Several bills were passed relative to collisions at sea, tonnage dues, &c. Mr. Ward, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution providing for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces. The National Bank Act was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Committee struck out by a vote of 54 against 30 the ninth section, which provided that no association shall pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not authorized by this act. An amendment by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, was adopted, providing that the duties or taxes imposed by Congress, from time to time, shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such associations. Without further proceedings the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported for the safe-keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York, and incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company. Mr. Dutcher made a minority report in favor of a public market in New-York. Among the bills passed were the Westchester County Bounty Bill, and a Bill to perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the following bills were favorably reported: Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street; to incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company; relative to the Police Records of New-York; amending the Revised Statutes relative to divorces; regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York. A written report was made against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law. The report is signed by four of the committee. While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended. Mr. Murray introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gaslight Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Trenton *Gazette* of April 1, says: "The most important part of the proceedings of the House of Assembly on Thursday, was the introduction of a bill, by Mr. Benson, to repeal the act incorporating the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations, and will probably come up for action next week. Of course it would be idle at this time to speculate as to the action of the Legislature upon it; but that the Legislature possesses the right to repeal the charter, would appear to be indisputable."

It is reported from Washington that the English Solicitor-General has rendered a decision that the *Alabama* and other rebel vessels are not of the class denominated British vessels; nor have they English crews; but on the contrary are Confederate vessels with Confederate commissions. He insists, as such, that they are the property of recognized belligerents, and therefore no inquiry can be made into the history of their ravages, &c.

The Customs demand for Gold yesterday, $439,000, was supplied yesterday from the Treasurer's Office, at 165 ₩ cent. In the Gold Room, used by operators for the hourly *ups* and *downs*, and to *corner* each other in prices, the fluctuations were from 166 to 168½ and back to 166½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 179@180½ ₩ cent, and demand checked by the rise in Gold. The Stock speculation continues buoyant on a 7 ₩ Money market.

Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention yesterday. Flour was dearer; Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Whisky, Fruit, Leather and Spices were in good demand at buoyant prices. Cotton was salable and firm. Metals, Hay, Hops, Fish, Candles, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco were in moderate request. The inquiry for desirable styles of Dry Goods was fair throughout the past week, and prices favored sellers. Freights were dull and heavy.

Luxury Against Patriotism.

An allegorical figure of New-York, just at this period, if true to the life at all, would be a man or a woman—either would do—inflicting wounds with one hand, and salving them over with the other. We are to open a Sanitary Fair, at Palace Garden, on Monday, to heal up the hurts of our soldiers, while at home we are all the while doing the best we can to multiply those hurts.

New-York never before used so much foreign finery. This finery can be paid for only with gold. Every dollar of gold sent from the country enhances its price here, depreciates greenbacks, impairs the credit of the Government, and directly tends to prolong the war, out of which comes all the suffering we seek to relieve, or to defeat the war and make all that suffering vain.

It is odd how times have changed. War used to be privation and distress. Of earthly visitations it was accounted the direst. It went in company with all the Furies. But so far as the land at large is concerned, it has latterly taken to new ways. It has dropped its old scourge. What it carries now is a cornucopia, and a bigger and a fuller one than Peace could ever boast of. Grass *does* grow in its tracks now—the very thickest clover. Juvenal complained that peace, with all its luxuries, more ruthless than the sword, was killing his Rome:

> "Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; Sævior armis
> Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem."

It is the luxury begot of war and, not of peace, that strikes at our Rome.

The explanation of this change is simple enough. It lies mainly in two modern inventions—national debts and paper money. By the former the pecuniary burdens of the war are mostly shifted to the shoulders of posterity. By the latter the liabilities not thus provided for are met by large emissions of paper money, which of necessity inflate the currency, from which inflation always comes a spirit of enterprise, of adventure, of speculation, an artificial prosperity alike glittering and hollow. There is a third circumstance which has some influence. Formerly, war was waged with simple means, involving few outlays that were not met by levies and contributions on the very theatre of the war, whereas now enormous material has to be provided which industry alone can supply, through contracts that yield great private fortunes—thus getting clear in a great measure of the burdens by throwing them upon the future, and infusing an unnatural stimulus into the industry of those who are not personally engaged in the fighting. Modern war instead of distressing a people, actually makes them flush with every means of high cheer.

Probably this was never before felt in quite so large measure as in our present case. Present taxes for current war expenditures were never before comparatively so light. Paper money has seldom been so extensively manufactured. Government contracts were never larger or more varied. The result of it all has been that great numbers of our people find themselves quickly possessed of riches that in other times it would have taken them years to accumulate. And what is thus speedily gained is speedily spent—on the old principle, "lightly come, lightly go." A wild extravagance becomes the general order of the day. There is a rage for costly display never before known in our republican history.

The moral poison which this new-blown luxury is infusing into our popular character is a fitter theme for the preacher than for the journalist. But, in fact, it needs no expounding. Everybody who knows anything of human nature knows that nothing is surer than wild luxury to canker and corrupt it. It requires neither ancient satire nor modern homily to tell that. But what immediately concerns us is that the greater part of this extravagance is indulged in at the cost of embarrassing and weakening the Government, which is struggling for its existence, and of frustrating the war, for which so much life has been given. The fact is unquestionable. This ostentation is kept up mostly by foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, which alone can sustain currency and credit, is being more and more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be effectually prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot go on increasing for a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will straightway end. Our Government can practice no such repudiating shifts as the rebel Government is now essaying. There is too much moral principle yet left in the Northern people to tolerate any national turpitude of that sort. When it comes to the point that this war demands repudiation, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifices our soldiers have made in it will go for naught.

We say then that this extravagance is treacherous to the soldiers, and a betrayal of the country. These diamonds flash gaily, but there is blood on them. These silks rustle royally, these laces float etherially, but they smell, they smell, of treason.

Our Public School System—Reforms Proposed in the Law.

A bill, making some important changes in the School Law of this City, has been reported in the Assembly by Hon. Erastus C. Benedict. The most material change is in the manner of appointing and removing the teachers employed in the Ward Schools. The total number of these teachers is about two thousand. They are now appointed and may be removed by the uncontroled action of a majority of the trustees of the ward in which the school is located, and it is notorious that the power has often been grossly abused. It is proposed by the new bill, that hereafter the principals and vice-principals of these schools shall be appointed and removed only by the concurrent action of the Board of Education of the City, and the Board of Trustees for the ward. Assistant teachers are to be appointed, as heretofore, by the Board of Trustees for the ward; but the more reliable tenure of office secured to the principals of the schools, upon whom the main responsibility for their management actually rests, will give to them such a degree of courage that they will apply to be relieved from the imposition of useless assistants. The means for removing teachers, though guarded by careful checks, are so fully provided that there will be little probability of the retention of teachers who are incompetent, inefficient or otherwise unworthy. Assistant teachers may be removed by concurrent action of the trustees and inspectors; but in such case the teacher removed has a right of appeal to the Board of Education, which body, after hearing the trustees, may reinstate the teacher. The Board of Education is to have an absolute power of removal, not only upon the recommendation of a majority of either the inspectors or trustees having the school in charge, but also upon that of the City Superintendent of Schools.

The bill also gives to the Board of Education power to remove any school officer guilty of corruption or of immoral or disgraceful conduct, and it is made the duty of the Board to investigate, by testimony taken under oath, every charge against a school officer, made by a school officer or a taxpayer. Corruption in office is also to be punishable as a misdemeanor. The necessity for such provisions is too painfully known. In the recent case of one of its members, who had been guilty of the most depraved and scandalous conduct, the Board was compelled to assume the power to expel him from his office. If the bill becomes a law and fails to realize the hope that it will insure us an average of school officers of a higher character than heretofore, it fortunately will provide for the removal of those who disgrace their office.

Another excellent change is the provision by which the commissioners, who are the officers forming the Board of Education, are not, after the present year, to be members of the Boards of Trustees in their respective wards. The fact that they have heretofore been members of both Boards, has been one of the greatest defects of the present system. The two Boards should be a check on each other, but the commissioners have almost invariably been committed in their local Boards in favor of any measure agreed upon there, and have then gone to the Board of Education, with strong motives of pride and interest to stimulate their efforts for success, and in most cases ready to secure it by all the influence they could command, and even by the aid of log-rolling. Their exclusion from the local Boards will certainly give more independence to their action, and lead them to regard pending questions with a stricter regard for the general interests of the public.

Each ward has now twelve elective school officers—being a total for the City of two hundred and sixty-four. The bill contemplates a reduction in the number of about one half. None of the present officers, however, with the exception of eight Inspectors, who are to lose one year each, are to be shortened in the terms for which they were elected. A lesser number is to be chosen hereafter, and the present system will thus be gradually merged into the new.

The Board of Education, when completely formed under the new bill, will consist of twenty-one members, seven being chosen each year to serve three years. The Board at present consists of forty-four members, one being elected each year from each ward to serve two years. The change is to be accomplished by the formation of seven districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

The great benefit of this change is, that only seven commissioners will be elected each year—one for each district; and as it is easier for the press to concentrate public attention upon seven than upon twenty-two, the chances of a judicious selection of officers will be proportionably increased. It will also be necessary, when they run in large districts, to select a better class of men as candidates than are sometimes nominated in wards. Some fault has been found that none of the districts will belong absolutely to the Union party. The difficulty in this case seems to be chronic, and to be owing to the large preponderance of the Democratic party in this City. The Union party will have a fair chance in each of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, by nominating the best men; and also in the Fourth and Seventh, by Democratic divisions. They can do no better by the existing system of ward elections. In 1862, when the Democratic party united on Brennan for Comptroller, the Union party only elected two commissioners out of twenty-two; and though last Fall, when the Democratic party was divided between Boole and Gunther, the Unionists elected eight, they owed their success more to Democratic divisions than to Union strength. The seven districts are about equal in population—each containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants; and they are not only of proper shape and size, but they are also well laid out in respect to neighborhood associations and community of sentiment. We do not see how the districts could easily be improved; but if any person does, he should propose a new apportionment.

Hereafter, by this bill, only one trustee a year will be elected in each ward. In this manner the Ward Board will ultimately be reduced to five members, instead of ten. Each elector will vote only for one commissioner for the district, and one trustee for the ward. This change will not only tend to the selection of better men, but will avoid the evil attendant upon the annual election of at least four school officers in each ward, whereby men are nominated as the representatives of particular interests, and elected by a combination of interests, and not upon their personal worth.

The bill provides that the inspectors shall consist of three for each district, instead of two for each ward, and that they shall no longer be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Education. In this manner, gentlemen of education and leisure may be selected, who will usefully perform the duty of visiting the schools. These officers have no original power, but in some cases they are authorized to check the action of the trustees. The most comprehensive power is also given by the bill to the Board of Education to regulate and limit the expenditures of the trustees.

On the whole, the bill is manifestly a measure of reform. This is conceded by all. Some would like to have a more radical change, and others provisions somewhat different. We have, however, a good opportunity to obtain so much now; let us secure this, and at a future time we can supply whatever is deficient.

Seamen for Our Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a very able and earnest letter upon the deficiency of men in our naval service, the causes of the deficiency, and the legislation required to remedy it. There are thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service; there are thirty-five vessels-of-war now awaiting crews, and the number is increasing; and the immediate and imperative wants of the naval service require the transfer of twelve thousand seamen from the army. No transfers of sailors from the army to the navy have been effected thus far; but many sailors have been drafted into the army, or drawn thither by bounties and other causes, and are now serving as soldiers. While experienced men are thus misemployed, or, at least, not employed to the highest advantage, the enlistments into the navy during the last year have been mostly of inexperienced landsmen. "A sailor," says the Secretary, "is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and, when withdrawn from his proper duty, no inexperienced person can make good his place."

There is no scarcity of seamen in the country, but it is the improper operation of certain laws that have produced the present damaging deficiency. Of these laws, the Secretary earnestly urges the revocation or modification. He argues the vast importance of maintaining our national naval power; and those who are aware of the exertions made by Great Britain in past days, and the extraordinary exertions being made by France in the present day, to obtain and maintain a sufficient force of seamen and marines, will appreciate the weight of Secretary Welles' argument on this head as applied to our own country. "It is mainly on the ocean," he remarks, "that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained." "No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power." "All Governments cherish their mariners and foster their growth." The Secretary makes some practical suggestions for present action, and makes them in a forcible manner. He urges the immediate transfer of experienced seamen from the army to the navy, and adds that "if legislation has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process," and then makes several generous suggestions for the benefit of seamen.

We trust that Congress will not delay a single day in taking effective action upon such a vital subject. The country cannot afford to have any interruptions in the naval service, and, looking beyond the present, still less can it afford to break down permanently our naval strength, by diverting our hardy seamen and marines from their legitimate occupation.

Evidences of Civilization.—A fortnight since we gave an account of the trial by Lynch law and the hanging of some twenty robbers and murderers in our Western Territory of Idaho. A correspondent from whom we quoted, stated that "it was probable, from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more would soon be executed by the same process." It appears by a telegram we gave yesterday from the Pacific Coast, that the work is going on remorselessly. We are told that dispatches from Idaho announce the hanging by Vigilance Committees of "eleven men at Virginia City, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Briar Rat." It is cheering to be told, immediately after this announcement that the "rush of emigration to Idaho is immense." We should think that the rush of emigration would need to be immense to keep up the supply of fodder for so many gallows. But why are some people so fond of being hung? Ho! for Idaho!

The President's Letter to the North American Review.

Reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the *North American Review* had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on "The President's Policy." The letter itself is printed in the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. Lincoln's views on an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Crosby & Nichols:

Gentlemen: The number for this month and year of the *North American Review* was duly received, and for which please accept my thanks. Of course, I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled "The President's Policy," will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that secession could absolve States or people from their allegiance. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the continuation of these *obligations* that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal *rights* of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point.

Yours, respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. Lincoln, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. Lincoln, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, was endeavoring to persuade himself of Union majorities at the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been all war—while he was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, could not escheat them of their claims under the Constitution, and that slaveholders in rebellion had alone, among mortals, the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time—the enemies of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition crusade. To rebel without reason was proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of government."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's grand opera "Robert le Diable," was produced here last evening, with a degree of success which will insure its repetition on many occasions during the present season. It is pleasant to know that there is one opera at least that "Faust" has not staled. The distribution, last night, wss exceedingly strong, and, in fact, introduced most of the leading artists of Mr. Maretzek's splendid company. Beyond placing the success of the entertainment on record, we have, at the late hour at which we write, no opportunity of speaking of the individual efforts of the artists. It must suffice for the moment that the performance was generally good. We shall return to the subject on Monday.

To-day Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be given at a matinée. The caste is the same as at the regular performance. Ladies should buy their tickets in advance and go in time.

A Concert by the Philharmonic Society.—The Philharmonic Society has consented to give a concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. It will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. A glance at the programme, which is given in our advertising columns, will be sure to take to the Academy all lovers of good music, as well as those who wish to assist in swelling the receipts of the fair.

Private Picture Galleries to be Opened for the Fair.—Mr. William H. Aspinwall has given notice that his fine gallery of pictures at his residence, University-place, corner of Tenth-street, will be opened to the public during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and that the entire proceeds will be given to the Sanitary Commission. This gallery contains some of the finest and most valuable works of the Old Masters ever brought to this country. In addition to his own collection of fine pictures, Mr. Woolsey, of Astoria, has kindly loaned to Mr. Aspinwall, for the occasion, his large picture, by Herring, of the "Farm-Yard," one of the most notable works by this artist. Mr. Belmont has also decided to open his gallery, in Eighteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, to the public, during the same time and for the same purpose.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Digging New Rifle Pits on the Rapidan—Arrival of Deserters—Convicted Prisoners.

Washington, Friday, April 1.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Hanover Junction.

Six deserters came in yesterday, bringing their wives and twelve children. They traveled by way of Madison Court-house, where their families had been living, encountering great hardships on the route.

Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by Court-martial to labor on the public works for terms ranging from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria, yesterday, on the way to the fields of their future toils.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. Buell to Command the Army of the Ohio—Joe Johnston Reinforcing Lee.

Cincinnati, Friday April 1.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes and ten Brigadiers have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division.

Gen. Buell will most likely succeed Gen. Schofield in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Deserters report that Gen. Joe Johnston is reinforcing the army of Gen. Lee.

Ice Blockade at Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., Friday, April 1.

There is a great body of ice in our harbor, extending as far as the eye can see east and west, and completely blockading it. The easterly winds have driven the ice in.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, has not yet arrived here.

The Oregon Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

San Francisco, Thursday, March 31.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Baltimore, are: Messrs. Searne Failing, Chairman; South Hirsch and Hiram Smith.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly on the National Bank—Legalizing the Bounty Acts of Counties and Towns—The Canal Claim Bills—The Supply Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Albany, Friday, April 1, 1864.

The Assembly Committee on Banks presented a report to the House this morning, setting forth at length their views of the financial policy of this State and of the United States. They oppose the National banking scheme of Mr. Chase, and express the opinion that all bank capital should be subject to taxation. About one-half of the report had been read by the Clerk of the Assembly, when a motion was made and carried to suspend further reading, and the report was sent to the Committee on Printing. The character of the report, as related to strict loyalty, was deemed to be such that several members expressed the hope that no action would be taken, by printing the report, or in any other way that would be construed as an expression of approval on the part of the House.

The bill legalizing the action of towns of Westchester County in raising money to pay commutations for drafted men, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of twenty-one to two. Mr. Brandreth, of Westchester, had laboured indefatigably in securing its passage in both Houses. The other bills, in which a similar principle is involved but in a more objectionable form, are in a critical position, and their passage somewhat doubtful. The report against the Richmond County Bill still lies upon the table, and the Cohoes Village and Rockland County Bills failed to pass on third reading, and must come up again, if at all, by reconsideration.

The Senate is again discussing to-day the principles involved in canal claim bills. It seems hardly probable that any general plan for disposing of these claims, which consume so much of the time of every Legislature, will be adopted this session. The proposition to establish a court to investigate claims against the State has not, however, been finally acted upon, and may be favorably regarded. Other propositions of a similar character have all been rejected.

That "annual abomination," the Supply Bill, is, as usual, consuming a good deal of time, and occasioning debate in the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the safe-keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Amending the act for the safe-keeping of valuable articles in New-York.

Incorporating the American Club.

Mr. Dutcher made a minority report in favor of a a public market in New-York.

To consolidate the Boston, Hartford and other railroad companies.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill amending the Mechanics' Lien Law for New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

The Westchester County Bounty Bill.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

A communication was received from the Regents of the University, informing the Senate that there is two vacancies in the board, one by the death of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the other by the resignation of John L. Graham.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street.

To incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company.

To alter the Commissoners Map of Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to Firemen in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Police Records of New-York.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Divorces.

Regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York.

Relative to to the New-York Magdaline Society.

By Mr. A. Andrus:—A written report against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law.

The report is signed by four of the Committee.

While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended.

Finally a motion to print the report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gas Light Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Machinists' Association.

EVENING SESSION.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; also, of the Home Insurance Company; also, of the Phœnix Insurance Company.

The Supply Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussed until 12 o'clock, when the Committee was dissolved by the Speaker, no quorum being present.

Mr. Pinckney moved a call of the House. Lost—25 to 27. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Saturday, April 2, 1864, is as follows: Nos. 32, [illegible], 34½, 31, [illegible], 26, 92, 93 and 94.

The Charges Against Inspector Boole, of New-York.

Albany, Friday, April 1.

Ex-Senator Bernard Kelly and others, who have presented charges against Street Inspector Boole, appeared before the Governor this afternoon, and had a hearing through their counsel, Judge [illegible]. Judge Parker appeared for Mr. Boole. It is understood that the hearing was final, and the complainants are now required to file affidavits of their allegations.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Political Contest in the State—W. W. Holden a Candidate for Governor.

Newbern, Tuesday, March [illegible].

The enemy in our front are guarding their [illegible] with unusual care, in order to cut off all information from us as to their strength.

A most bitter and exciting political contest is [illegible] raging in the interior between the friends of Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden, the two candidates for Governor.

The Raleigh *Standard* says the Holden Hook and Ladder Company which paraded on the [illegible] of February in Newbern, with a live fox perched on their truck, was named after Holden of the [illegible] *Standard*, the candidate for Governor.

The *Confederate* and other rebel papers, [illegible] great significance to the appearance of [illegible], are endeavoring to make political capital out of [illegible] matter, to the injury of Mr. Holden, who, [illegible] to their expectations, appears to be gaining [illegible] of the affair. This company was named after [illegible] Holden, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, who is stationed at Newbern.

THE RECENT GALE.

Two Vessels Ashore.

United States steam-transport *Fannie*, Capt. Theobold, from Annapolis, via Fortress [illegible], March 28, in ballast to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. Experienced heavy [illegible] and northwest gales the entire passage, passed [illegible] quantities of driftwood, &c. March 29, off Old Swamp, saw two square rigged vessels ashore. March 25, (outward passage,) during a heavy [illegible], commencing from east, then south, and [illegible] northwest, in which carried away foremast [illegible].

Wrecks on the Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Barnegat, Ocean County, N. J., Thursday, March 31, 1864.

The brig *George*, of New-Haven, Capt. Perkins, from St. Croix for New-Haven, is on shore nine miles south of Barnegat Inlet. She remains tight, but is well up on the beach. The supercargo of the brig is on his way to New-York. Wreckers are ready to render assistance as soon as the weather permits. She is loaded with molasses, sugar, rum, &c.

The English brig *Hunter*, Capt. David Bill, from Sagua le Grand for New-York, with sugar, molasses, &c., is also on the beach, about ten miles south of Barnegat Inlet, and just below the Mansion House. She is bilged and full of water, and vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

Loss of the British Bark Falmouth.

Philadelphia, Friday, April 1.

The ship *Empire Queen*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. She makes the following report:

"On March 21 fell in with the British bark *Falmouth*, from New-York for Aspinwall, in a sinking condition. Lay by her until the gale abated, and took off Capt. Tucker, her officers and crew, fifteen persons in all. Left one man dead at the pumps. Shortly afterward saw her go down head foremost."

The *Falmouth* was formerly the United States ship *Falmouth*, for many years storeship at Aspinwall, which was recently sold at auction.

Coffee and Other Groceries.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.—My customers and the public will please to take notice that the above coffee, and all other first-class groceries, are kept constantly on hand at No. 176 Ninth-av.

JAMES C. HULL.

Attention is called to the sale, on Tuesday, 5th inst., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of Executors, of the late residence of Charles Denison, near Harlem, within half an hour's drive of Central Park, one hour to the City, day or night, by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue or steamboat.

Complete dwelling, barn, coach-house, ice-house, filled, with a beautiful view of the East River, fine park, lawn, meadow and woodland, (71 acres,) available for village lots; combines unusual advantages for both Summer and Winter residences, and a sure paying investment by the rapid advance in real estate contiguous to this City.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—"Ladies'" French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia, or Rupture!

CURE and COMFORT, peace and happiness can now be procured by those afflicted with this dangerous disease, by procuring one of the greatest inventions of the age, known as

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This truss is a POSITIVE CURE for this complaint. It is made entirely different, both in principle and action, from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK, or SPERMATIC CHORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and the power is regulated at pleasure. Let not prejudice or education oppose truth. This is an age of improvement, and we offer the boon to the afflicted. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trinity Choir.

Several boys are wanted as soprano singers. No applications entertained unless accompanied with some practical knowledge of music. Salaries from $50 to $200 per annum, according to ability. Address ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH, giving particulars.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Buy your Hats at Burke's. His Spring styles defy competition. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion. Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—April 1, 1864.
60, 69, 52, 11, 56, 64, 40, 43, 53, 54, 59, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 254.—April 1, 1864.
36, 1, 73, 7, 37, 77, 72, 64, 23, 43, 15, 46, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 157—April 1, 1864.
37, 75, 27, 19, 39, 31, 69, 62, 66, 42, 13, 26.
CLASS 158—April 1, 1864.
19, 24, 48, 8, 46, 56, 15, 2, 57, 26, 41, 31, 43.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

NOTICE TO BREWERS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Brewers of New-York and New-Jersey, held this day, it was resolved, that

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1864,
THE PRICE OF
AMBER ALE AND BEER
will be
$5 50 PER BARREL; PALE ALE, $6 50,
and other grades in proportion.

FRENCH CHINA.

Richly decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUARY, CHINA VASES, &c.,
Richly cut and engraved
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLES AND HALL LIGHTS.
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS FOR KEROSENE OIL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

DEAFNESS.

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 56 9th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
AND HOW HIS
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
ACT ON THE SYSTEM
IN CURING THAT DISEASE,
AND THE GREAT SUCCESS
ATTENDING IT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Morestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower tube very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. I do not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say: "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing near 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New-York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston-st. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes. I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed; her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs. Bartholomew, No. 83 West Forty-fifth-st., came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter, and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms, very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if ever it healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me. The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my great astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. The lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New-York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit, and the afflicted to know where and how they may be cured.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR.

The first number will appear on the 5th of April, and will contain articles by Cooper, Mrs. Kemble and Bryant. The second number will contain papers by Gasparin, Cranch and R. H. Dana. Subscriptions received at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Low's, No. 823 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

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III.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio and President of the Bellefontaine Railway Line, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.

IV.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—The National Currency; The World in Quest of Cotton; Adaptation of Cars to Narrow or Broad Gauge Railways; Mineral Wealth of our Territories; Chicago and Rock Island Railway; The Erie & Niagara Railway of Canada and the Atlantic & Great Western Railway of the United States; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway; Northern Wisconsin Railways; Bellefontaine & Indiana Railway; New-York Central Railway; Union Pacific Railway; Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Missouri Railways; Yonkers and New-York Railway; The Oil Trade of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Canals; Ohio & Mississippi Railway; Great Railway Establishment; Erie Railway Earnings; Pennsylvania Central Railway; Winona & St Peter Railway; Railways in Ireland; Commerce of the World; Rolling Stock of the Illinois Central Railway; East India Railways.

V.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—The Drummer Boy; The Old Bureau; Daniel Webster and the Woodsawyer; The Last Trump; About Dogs; Webster and Wirt; Mrs. Partington on Romans; Wit from the Pulpit; Secretary Stanton and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway; Mrs. Partington on Resignation; It Didn't do Her a Mossel O'Good; The Indignant Recruiting Committee, or Why He was Rejected; Seen as Large a Hog as He Wanted to See; Wake Letter B, or Let Her Be; What is a Naturalist? A Substitute Wanted; The Thousand Dollar Darkey; Mrs. Partington on Matrimony; Why the Left Leg of the Goose was the Best; The Disappointed Traveler.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CCIII.—FOR APRIL, 1864.
EDITED BY
PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
AND
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, ESQ.
CONTENTS:

ART. I.—Theodore Parker.
II.—Shakespearian Pronunciation.
III.—The Sanitary Commission.
IV.—St. Louis and Joinville.
V.—The Navy of the United States.
VI.—The Future Supply of Cotton.
VII.—Carl Ritter.
VIII.—Loyal Work in Missouri.
IX.—West Point.
X.—Gen. McClellan's Report.
XI.—Critical Notices.
Editorial Note: Letter from the President.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

TERMS—Five dollars a year, or $1 25 a number.

*** The first edition of the January number having been almost entirely exhausted, the publishers have stereotyped the number, and are now prepared to supply orders.

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WE DENY IT.

Having had our attention called to the report of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Sewing Women of the City of New-York, at which statements were made of the prices paid for the manufacture of FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, and that operatives in that branch of industry were sadly imposed upon by WEALTHY and RESPECTABLE (?) merchants, and seeing, also, that the editors of the daily and weekly journals are disposed to condemn all manufacturers as belonging to that class, we take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that, so far as concerns our establishments, the statements made at that meeting are FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. We employ a number of woman and girls in the manufacture of our PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS. The work is first-class, and only the best operatives can accomplish it. They are not compelled "TO MAKE BRICKS (SHIRTS) WITHOUT STRAW," (THREAD,) but are furnished with all the materials to prosecute their work. The wages we pay for labor alone has for a long time averaged, for SHIRT MAKERS, FIVE (5) TO SEVEN (7) DOLLARS PER WEEK; girls, three dollars. We deem this card necessary in justice to ourselves, and would say to our customers, that, while we thank them for the past, and hope for a continuance of their favors, in purchasing of us they do not lend countenance to FRAUD AND IMPOSITION. Respectfully,

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Pork Packing in St. Louis for the Season 1863-64.—We give a correct statement, as had from the packers, by which it will be seen we are this year largely in excess of last year's cutting. The bulk of the hogs packed at this point were from Missouri; and were it not for the intense cold weather at New-Year's and the miserable railroad facilities given drovers, we would have had all of fifty thousand more hogs to count in this exhibit:

	Number of Hogs.	Average net Weight.
Henry Ames & Co.	70,983	170
Francis Whittaker, Sons & Co.	56,434	178
John J. Roe & Co.	54,954	180
Levi Ashbrook & Co.	37,012	182
G. and C. Bayha	20,348	182
Total	239,731	
Last season	175,000	
Increase	64,731	

—*St. Louis Republican.*

—A new weekly, called the *Loyal National Union Journal*, has been established at Brownsville, Texas.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
China	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Yazoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A meeting in behalf of the temporal and spiritual interests of our brave soldiers, will be held in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Smith,) corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Rev. Robt. Parin, of Philadelphia, who has had much experience as a battle-field delegate. Let the friends of the soldier attend.

GREENWICH REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This church having opened its new place of worship, at No. 681 6th-av., near 40th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School will meet in the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry—Christ the High Priest—all believers alike priests—the heresy of a distinct order of Human Priesthood." This subject will be expounded on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will, on the same occasion, be preached to the unconverted.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—A memorial sermon of the late venerable Peter Badeau, Esq., the oldest Sabbath-school teacher in the United States, and probably in the world, will be preached in the Church SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Y. Bottome. Sunday-school teachers and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Rev. Alfred Cookman having returned to the city, after an absence of several weeks with the army, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. Cookman will give a full account of his visit, and the many interesting scenes and incidents that came under his observation while there. Strangers made welcome.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.—THE REV. DR. Dowling, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sermon in the evening will be on the *History of Haman, Esther and Mordecai, and the events commemorated in the Jewish festival of Purim, or the Lots.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The second lecture in the course on "The Bible the Book for the People" will be delivered. Subject—*Light from Above.* Strangers, non-churchgoers and young men specially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou will give a discourse on the *Workings of the Sanitary Commission.* A special collection will be taken morning and evening in aid of the coming Fair for the benefit of that institution. Communion at the close of the morning services.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Short addresses and music of young voices. Come and help us. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Judgment.*

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY—Corner Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. McGlashan, Pastor. Communion at 2 P. M. At 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with correspondence and addresses.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute. Preaching SUNDAY three times, by Elder J. B. Cook. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The Importance and Position of the Second Advent Doctrine in the Christian System—Its Nearness.* At 3 P. M.—*Faith Cometh by Hearing, and Hearing by the Word of God—The Resurrection.* Also, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach in the morning and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Answer to the Romanist Taunt, "Where was your Church before the Time of Luther?"* Services at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, commemorative of the character and labors of Hon. Owen Lovejoy for God, the country and the enslaved. Services at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. Dutcher, the newly-installed pastor, will preach his introductory sermons next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT—West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Religious services every SUNDAY MORNING, in the French language, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are respectfully invited.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE SABBATH SCHOOL connected with the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church (Rev. James Thompson) will hold its Second Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, 1864. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CLARK, OF Rhode Island, will preach in St. Thomas' Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the St. Luke's Hospital Association, of St. Thomas' Church.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Cornwell, will preach MORNING and EVENING, April 3. Seats free.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN WILL BE preached by Rev. E. O. Flagg, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. Bourne, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. T. F. Curtis, of Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FIFTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. Henry Kimball, in 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 6th-av. and Washington-square, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Text—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

THE TRUE CHURCH OF THE SECOND ADVENT worships at present in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in reference to the speedy appearing of Christ. Seats free.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the eleventh discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*What is Hell?* Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. R. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. J. COLDER, OF PITTSBURGH, formerly Missionary to China, will preach in the F. W. Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Mission Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute TUESDAY EVENING next, April 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—IN the absence of the Pastor, Rev. Mr Buckland, of Sing-Sing, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, of this City, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL deliver a discourse on *God's Laws of Entail*, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. A. COOKMAN, HAVING RETURNED from the Potomac Army, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Religion in the Army.*

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. This great charity of New-York continues to hold its high place in the esteem of the wise and good.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Thos. Street, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on *The Duty of Christians in the Present Emergency.*

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., OF Hopkinton, Iowa, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Rufus Wendell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Henry W. Spalding, of Wisconsin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, desires a situation in City or country; no objection to help in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid; will assist in washing, and can give good reference. To be seen at No. 25 West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid and to assist in waiting or sewing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant nurse, who is well recommended; can take full charge of a baby; is a good sewer. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, or will take care of children; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 146 Rivington-st., near Clinton

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress, who understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, FORMERLY of the Church Home, may be seen several Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks; also, a Protestant nursery governess and housekeeper; girls for every description of house work, for City and county, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a steady, reliable married man with a small family; perfectly understands both branches; also, the planting and improving a new place; reference of many years. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, either City or country; is a very sober man; good reference from the last place; is a single man. Address M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—ENGAGEMENT wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and landscape; will keep things in good order; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXCHANGE broker's office or commercial house, by a young man who understands accounts, and speaks French and German. Address M. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation as organist in some Protestant Church, in this City. Address C. KING, Box No. 1,677 N. Y. P. O.

HELP WANTED

TO PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.—Wanted, an editorial, corresponding, reportorial or business manager's position, or a foremanship, by a young man who has had over ten years experience, and is practically acquainted with every detail of the newspaper and job-printing business. Address AGATE, care Farmer, Little & Co., No. 63 Beekman-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF about fifty laboring men, in a manufactory, the routine of which is easily acquired. None but an energetic man, willing to use his best efforts for the interest of his employers, need apply. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS A large Western acquaintance, with his evenings unemployed, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,001, Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A SEAMstress, to go to Newport, R. I., with a private family; both must be Protestant and well recommended. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horse and cow, who understands a little plain gardening; wages $15 per month, with board and washing. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., have a vacancy in their Mens' Furnishing Department. A salesman of experience and ability may make a permanent and advantageous engagement.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN who perfectly understands his business; wages $30 per month and board. Apply at the office of French's Hotel after 12 o'clock M.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen and boys, for one year. Apply in the clothing store, No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock, to-day and Monday, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

A DENTAL STUDENT WANTED—IN A first-class establishment. None need apply without the best of references. Address STUDENT, Madison-square Post-office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 101 West 14th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS; she must understand fluting and do chamberwork. Apply between 12 and 2, at No. 2 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the retail paper hanging and window shade business. Address Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY, COLORADO.

50,000 Shares.............................$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the mimimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
CASSIUS DARLING, President.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
Authorized Depository and Fiscal Agents of the United States.

DIRECTORS:
CASSIUS DARLING, PAUL SPOFFORD,
FRANCIS LELAND, EDWARD HAIGHT,
GEO. G. HAVEN.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on bonds not over one hundred dollars, and semi-annually on all other bonds.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in legal tender notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier,
Or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-agents,
No. 67 WALL-ST.

GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY.

Capital 300,000 shares, nominal par $10. Issued for the purchase of mining claims and property in Colorado, on the well known Gunnell Lode.

TRUSTEES.
A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Co.
FRED. C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
HENRY MORGAN, of Matthew Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abraham Bell's Sons.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
PRESIDENT,
A. W. MORSE.
TREASURER,
F. C. GEBHARD.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
COUNSEL,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,
FOSTER & THOMSON, New-York.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares have now been opened and will close on the 6th of April, when the shares will be allotted at the office of the subscription Agents.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
President,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Esq.
Secretary,
C. G. MEASE, Esq.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM S. TOOLE, Esq.
Trustees.
William S. Toole, Esq., of Wm. S. Toole & Co., No. 170 Fulton-st.
Anthony Thomas, Esq., of Poireir & Co., No. 32 Broad-st.
J. Hawkins Black, Esq., No. 29 William-st.
Joseph Bachman, Esq., of Joseph Bachman, No. 116 Pearl-st.
Edward Wolfsohn, Esq., of J. Wolfsohn, & Co. No. 29 Cedar-st.
Eugene Thorn, Esq., No. 8 West 16th-st.
John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st.

CAPITAL, 100,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

Subscription books for this Stock, at 50 per cent., will be opened at our office, THIS DAY, April 2, 1864.

VAN SCHAICK & NASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,165, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin* or *in currency adding* 50 *per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES,
No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

BENTON MINING COMPANY.

Subscriptions to a limited number of shares of the capital stock of the Benton Gold Mining Company of Colorado Territory will be received at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The property of this company consists of six hundred continuous feet on the "Old Gregory" vein, in Gilpin County, and letters from the most experienced miners in the Territory point to this property as one of the most valuable yet offered for sale.

Capital, 100,000 shares; par value, $5; subscription price, $2 50. Working capital, $500,000.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—A MEMBER OF THE regular Stock Board can be furnished with desk room and handsome accommodations, free of charge, by a stock house located near Wall-st., and conduct their business at the Board. Address Box No. 5,534 New-York Post-office.

THE COUPONS MATURING ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

D. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated March 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in said Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Oswald Cammann has contributed the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; the said Blakeley Wilson has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said James M. Fuller has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1864.

CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE W. FULLER,
OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON THIS DAY retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 10 TO 14 years of age. Apply at No. 117 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) for two days, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, AT NO. 18 East 16th-st. Apply in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

COLORED COOK WANTED—ONE FULLY competent, with best City reference required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 30 West 17th-st.

GROOM WANTED—A SMART BOY TO GO TO Newport, R. I. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, No. 33, with recommendations.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office, with reference.

SANITARY FAIR.

1,000
OF THE CELEBRATED
PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGERS
FOR SALE AT THE GREAT FAIR.
IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
NO THUMB-SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COGWHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 13 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron well galvanized WILL NOT RUST;

That a *simple* machine is BETTER than a *complicated* one;

That a Wringer SHOULD BE SELF-ADJUSTING, DURABLE and EFFICIENT;

That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause DELAY and TROUBLE to *regulate* and *keep in order*;

That wood soaked in hot water WILL *swell*, *shrink* and *split*;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in WILL *wear out*:

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, WILL NOT TEAR the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators ARE NOT ESSENTIAL;

That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above-named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever yet made;

That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION;

We might fill the paper with Testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* the Putnam Wringer. Test it *thoroughly* with *any* and *all* others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

Testimony of Messrs. John W. Wheeler, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John C. Lefferts, of New-York.

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.—GENTLEMEN: *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WHEELER.

Many year's experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will DO. It is cheap, it is simple, it requires no room whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time, and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have MUCH washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have ANY, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

The Putnam Clothes Wringer is a public benefaction. It is no longer "scold, scold, all on a washing day," for this wringer rings out glad music from the worker, because it wrings out no needless sweat from the brow. Try it. *Everybody* likes it who has tried it. We can recommend it with the *utmost* confidence. It does its work thoroughly, expeditiously, and *without injury to the clothes*. Every family should have one—*Christian Intelligencer, Jan.*, 1864.

A WORD FOR FEMALES.—We appeal to every family into which this journal enters to do one thing to lighten the burdens of the special class to which we refer, viz.: buy a Putnam Clothes Wringer. We have in use one of these machines, and *know that it is all that it claims to be*—and that its general use, in our opinion, will save the "wringing out" of the lives of a multitude of females.—*New-York Independent, Jan.* 21, 1864.

Among the notable labor-saving machines, Putnam's Clothes Wringer justly holds a place. By using it ourselves, we can truly say that it not only saves much labor, but is also economical in that it causes less wear in wringing clothes, and consumes but one-third the time. It is so easily managed that a child can work it, wringing every article that goes through it thoroughly, and saving much of the wear and tear of the old hand system.—*N. Y. Observer, Jan.* 1864.

WASHING DAY.—The first little bit of sunshine that came through the midst of washing day was through the intervention of a wringing-machine—Putnam's Wringer, we believe. Bridget rebelled at first, but she was induced to try it again and again, until she came to the conclusion, "Shure, that it was a wonderful savin' to the hands;" and certainly the clothes were never so *rapidly* and *thoroughly* wrung in our house before, nor so *quickly dried*. We think Putnam's Wringer is a great institution.—*N. Y. Illustrated News, Jan.* 30, 1864.

A GOOD THING.—If any lady wants a Clothes Wringer, we do not believe she can do better than obtain one of those made by the Putnam Manufacturing Company. *It is strong, simple, easily managed, and not at all liable to get out of repair.* We have tried one, and *know* that it is "a good thing."—*The Union, Jan.* 9, 1864.

WASHING MADE EASY.—Among all the inventions to assist in the labors of the laundry, there is nothing to surpass the Putnam Clothes Wringer. It is strong and durable, lasting three times longer than any other, and so arranged with spiral springs, that the thickest and thinnest fabrics are alike wrung almost entirely dry. We recommend this article to housekeepers as the *best* Wringer in existence. We need not say anything about the useful advantage derived from a good Clothes Wringer, for it is hardly likely that any woman with common sense, who has ever tried to wring out heavy clothes with her own hands in the old-fashioned way, will ask for comments in its favor.—*Mrs. Hankin's Home Gazette, Jan.* 30, 1864.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.—It is always with pleasure that we notice any real progress in the substitution of machinery for processes before performed by human toil. The Putnam Clothes Wringer is entitled to the claim of the best and highest success hitherto attained in the way of wringing clothes. We have tested it alongside of the *next* best. Its advantages are, 1st, it is *simpler* in construction, *less likely* to get out of order, and *easier replaced* in part; 2d, it is *self-adjusting* by its spiral springs, so as to wring equally well a *pocket handkerchief* or a *bed blanket*.—*New-York Freeman's Journal, February*, 1864.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER is simple, and does its work effectually. It seems to us the one *best adapted to the purpose*, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers after giving it a fair trial.—*Home Journal, Jan.*, 1864.

*** It is one of the characteristics of the age that science invades all departments, all circles; that she goes through the kingdom, even into the kitchen, making all the process of labor easier and more economical. We have happy experience of this in one of the late inventions. Saving the wear of clothes, labor and time, is that new comfort known as Putnam's Clothes Wringer. It *really does all* that it promises to do, *as we know*, and this is saying all that need be said.—*New-York Examiner, Thursday, Feb.* 11, 1864.

*** A few weeks since we made a brief notice of PUTNAM'S CLOTHES WRINGER. Having since seen it more fully tested, we are able to reaffirm with emphasis all we we then said in its praise. It has *proved* to be all and more than we expected. It does its work thoroughly, and *without the least injury to the fabrics.* Whatever may be the merits of other wringers, this we can recommend with confidence. Try it.—*Christian Intelligencer, New-York, March* 3, 1864.

PUTNAM
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 13 PLATT-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

The American Advertising and Purchasing Agency will receive orders for the above merchandise.

Business Department, E. ALVORD.
Corresponding Department,
FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway, N. Y.

ALARMING REVELATIONS!

LOOK TO YOUR GARRETS AND CELLARS!

THE INVADERS HAVE COME.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

Franklin, the greatest of modern philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also old writing paper, and school books, old blank books, ledgers, etc.; of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed;
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true in fact as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, Times*—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-street, twenty-five, can now be sold,
For cash, by millions, be they less or more.
Then "waste not trifles" let your motto be—
Collect your books and papers, every size,
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

From the Sunday Mercury.

A CAPITAL IDEA.—A gentleman who had a mania for collecting worthless old papers, old books, old pamphlets, &c., was suddenly reduced to poverty last April, by the failure of a firm whose paper he had indorsed. On Monday he was complaining to a friend that he had not enough of money to buy a meal! "Why don't you sell your old papers, &c.?" asked the other. "Who would buy them?" queried the poor fellow. "Why, Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., will pay you a good price for them." It was enough; the old pamphlets, &c., were at once sent to the above-named firm, and the owner received nearly $100 for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE.

All papers the size of the *Herald*,
The *Journal of Commerce* and *Times*,
And *Tribune*. I buy by the hundred,
And readily pay out the dimes.
We take every hundred brought to us,
At seventy to seventy-five cents,
And papers of all other sizes
We purchase, nor care for expense.

If papers are torn, 'tis no matter,
We care not a straw for the looks;
And we readily buy up old volumes,
With all kinds of written blank books.
Then pamphlets we take by the thousand,
With books of all kinds and degrees,
So call at our store in Ann-street.
You'll find us quite ready to please.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No, 25 ANN-ST.

PARODY ON A POPULAR SONG.

I dream'd that I wandered through newspaper halls
Where talent and science were blended,
But soon I deserted those lower walls,
And up to the garret ascended.
There were papers by thousands, both wrinkled and old,
All sorts, all descriptions and sizes—
And I knew they'd bring money if taken and sold,
To Stockwell & Emerson, as they advertise.

There were blank books and pamphlets of every degree,
In every state you could mention;
The sight of these matters was pleasing to me,
And attracted my earnest attention—
For I knew that their value was equal to gold.
When at Stockwell & Emerson's they chanced to arrive,
For there, when 'tis taken, 'tis easily sold,
The place is Ann-street, twenty-five.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER.

Old newspapers, mutilated books, pamphlets, and the different varieties of paper that accumulate in every house and which is generally looked upon as rubbish, should be sent to Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st. They are paying liberal prices for all descriptions of waste paper, better than any one in the trade.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

A PROFITABLE EXCHANGE.

To Ann-street, number twenty-five,
Now quickly hasten, where, when you arrive,
You'll find a ready sale (without delay)
For everything that's in the paper way:
Newspapers, books and pamphlets—torn or sound—
Waste paper that lies scattered all around,
Are always bought, (for cash that's promptly paid,)
To help economy, and enliven trade.
And make your houses from all rubbish free.
Then call at once; the miracle you will see—
Like those which are in tales of magic told,
By which all worthless things are turned to gold—
Hard cash for paper, either torn or whole—
The funds to purchase clothes, provisions, coal,
And every article which you may need—
A change like this is an exchange indeed!

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

SAVE THE PIECES.

Who would not economize by selling old papers, instead of throwing them away? Messrs. Stockwell & Emerson, of No. 25 Ann-st., will pay the most liberal prices for old books, old pamphlets, newspapers, and every description of waste paper, and will wait upon any party desiring to dispose of such articles, on receiving a note to that effect. Gather up your old papers and get a good price for them.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME.

Cash paid for old newspapers of every description and any size, whole or cut, it will make no difference, and old pamphlets of any kind whatever, and old books, all torn to pieces, and old blank books, by

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

From the Brooklyn Daily Times.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR OLD PAPER.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Stockwell & Emerson. They offer the highest prices for old newspapers, pamphlets and all kinds of waste paper. This is good news to those who want to realize on their increasing stock of books and papers. Paper is very high just now, and old paper is worth a good price.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

From the Sunday Atlas.

SELL OFF YOUR OLD PAPER.

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FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

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- RIFLED ORDNANCE (NO. 2.)
- THE INVALID CORPS—ITS FUTURE.
- THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.
- OUR SYSTEM OF RECRUITING.
- NAVY-YARDS.
- RECENT FOREIGN MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.
- ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.
- THE WAR OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.
- THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.
- YOUNG AND OLD GENERALS.
- GENERALS UNDER FIRE.
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WILL BE LAUNCHED ON
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BY THE
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
IRON-CLAD NO. 1.

"All slushed the ways down which she's bound to glide;
Loud shouts the boss, '*All's ready! Let her slide!*'
The whirling ax strikes out the lingering shore;
Slowly she starts, amid the deafening roar
Of men and cannon, and the strident noise
Of crowds of ragged, dirty little boys.
Down, down the smoking ways she grandly crashes,
And onward to her native fluid dashes,
She dips her stern, the yearning wave divides,
Then o'er the elemental breast she swiftly rides,
'*Now snub her! Snub her quick!*'—The rattling cable
Is stopper'd short as soon as they are able."

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, FROM 1ST MAY, AN old established lumber and coal-yard, in a central location, and doing a splendid business. Apply to T. C. CORNELL, at Yonkers, or R. W. BASHFORD, No. 4 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE front private residence for sale, at a great bargain. The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 20 by 54 feet, lot 22 by 133 feet 5 inches. Containing 15 rooms, marble mantels, bath-room, range, furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, inside blinds throughout, handsomely ornamented ceilings to parlor and library, with wide court-yard, and balconies. The location of this property is too well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $6,000; $4,000 can remain at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of JOHN D. HARPER, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer, large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., will preach the tenth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, on next SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. Subject—*The Apostle's Exhortation to Young Men.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 Greenwich-av., with a brick carpenter shop in the rear. The lot is 25 feet 7 inches front, and 27 feet 6½ inches in rear. Average depth 201 feet 5⅞ inches. Apply to J. B. HUSE, No. 20 Greenwich-av.; or to the subscriber, No. 179 Lewis-st. VALENTINE SPRAGUE.

HOUSE NO. 73 SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, FOR SALE.—Twenty minutes from Fulton ferry, brown-stone front, walls frescoed, and all the modern improvements; court-yard in front; lot 133 feet deep; house 50 feet deep. Apply to WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA COTTAGE FOR SALE.—TEN rooms, seven lots, all modern improvements, barn, 50 fruit trees, grapery, large evergreen and willow trees, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; price $6,000. Address C. B. S., Astoria, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 7th-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone English basement house, 18.6x60x100; in splendid order. Apply to POTTER & BROTHER, No. 32 Pine-st., and northwest corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; house 42 by 45 feet; lot 42 by 100 feet; contains 19 rooms, coal vaults, furnace range; hot and cold water and gas. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

BERGEN HILL.—FOR SALE—A NEW house, 10 rooms, thoroughly finished, very pleasantly situated; lot 75x100; is offered at a bargain. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT ORANGE, N. J., A two-story cottage, in good repair, ¾ of an acre of ground, well fruited; new barn, cisterns, well, &c.; possession at once. Inquire at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 159 East 34th-st.; lot 24 by 100, or running through to 35th-st., if desired. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 39th-st.; houses full size; brown stone and just completed, in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THE HANDSOME country seat of the late R. W. Vail, containing thirty acres, handsomely laid out, fronting on the main road. House is two stories, frame building, 40x30 feet, with extension 20x30 feet; two large barns, each 40 feet square; carriage-house 25x28 feet; greenhouse and grapery each 20x55 feet; ice-house filled; all in best of order. House has furnace, water, &c., in good order. Plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. Only one mile from post-office, schools, &c. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Catskill, on the height of ground, the new three-story brick house, 28x44, with verandah and observatory. It is within five minutes' walk of the Post-office, and commands a complete view of the village, mountains, and Hudson River for twenty miles, and will accommodate twenty-five to thirty boarders. Address E. GILBERT, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MOHICAN, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, a beautiful Swiss mansion, with 75 acres of land, all in fine order, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; well shaded; location very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT.

Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st.
Apply on premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—On the East River, several beautiful houses, containing from ten to fourteen rooms each, possession of two of which can be had at once. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City, cannot be surpassed in the vicinity; the gardens of some of them containing abundance of choice fruits. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, office No. 137 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, TWO most substantial houses, high ceilings and basements, attic rooms, houses newly finished, marble mantels, dumb waiters, gas, croton and heaters, will accommodate large genteel families, piazzas front and rear. Apply on premises, east side of 1st-av., between 112th and 113th sts. Also, for sale, 6 lots, between 4th and Madison avs., block opposite Central Park.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large and handsome house on the south side of Long Island, near the water; 60 miles from New-York by railroad. Rent $350. Apply to J. G. FLOYD, No. 18 William-st., third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., FROM May 1.—The stone cottage-house, No. 199 Montgomery-st., with all conveniences of gas, water, bath, &c.; about half an acre of land, garden, fruit trees, with stable and carriage-house if desired. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A LARGE double house, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, containing thirty rooms, pleasantly located on Bridge-st.; rent $600 to a good tenant. Apply to
WILLETT & CARLL, Flushing.

CLOSTER, N. J.—TO LEASE—TWENTY-FIVE acres, adjoining the station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, &c., with comfortable house. Apply to J. M. TOWER, rear office La Crosse Railroad, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by cars—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 98 WEST Houston-st., two basements, two parlors and three attic rooms, in excellent order and finely finished. Will be let all to one family or in separate apartments. Can be seen between 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, and possession immediate if desired, a modern three-story high-stoop brick house on East 50th-st. Rent, $650. For permits, apply to C. E. MACKAY, No. 166 East 50th-st.

TO LET—IN 90TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, A well finished two-story basement and counter cellar brick house, nine rooms, with Croton water, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 West 32d-st. Inquire on the premises from 2 until 4 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, 2½ hours from New-York, consisting of 70 acres, 25 woodland, with buildings in good order, well watered and in good tillable condition; fruit of different kinds in their season; material for valuable manure may be obtained in large quantities from a muck swamp. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES east of Tuckahoe, 50 or 100 acres of good land, two houses, three barns and a cider-mill, and over three hundred bearing apple-trees. Apply to JOHN WEEKS, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STABLE WANTED.—IN THE UPPER PART of the City, for the use of a gentleman bringing several fine horses here for sale; will be wanted for a month only; private stable preferred. Address J. W. M., Box No. 1,897, Post-office, stating location, terms and accommodations.

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED, A SMALL house in the country, not more than 25 miles from the City, for a small family without children. Rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,915 New-York Post-office.

FAIRS.

ROOMS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR, UNDER LINDELL HOTEL, WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST.

FAIR TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, COMMENCING MAY 17, 1864.

☞ All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and place from which sent, and directed JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., (for M. V. S. Fair.) And bill of lading or other proper notice should at the same time be sent by mail to Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary, &c., St. Louis, Mo., Committee Rooms under Lindell Hotel. Donations of money are specially solicited, and should be sent by mail or express to SAMUEL COPP, JR., Treasurer, &c., St. Louis.

Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, President.
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WM. G. ELIOT, J. B. JOHNSON,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,
Members of the Western Sanitary Commission.
St. Louis, March 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR
FOR THE
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO DONATE GOODS, &c., TO THE FAIR.

The following Railroads, Packet, Express and Transportation Companies have generously offered to carry goods, &c., donated, free from cost of transportation, viz.:

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TRANSPORTATION.
SPAULDING'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, N. STEVENS, Agent, St. Louis.

Finally, attention is called to the following circular, issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which refers to the Department of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—District and Post Commanders will receive and forward all donations for the Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, May 17, 1864. Government transportation may be used when it can be done without detriment to the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.
FRANK ENO, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.
OFFICIAL: M. V. G. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, the State Tobacco Warehouse, St. Louis, has been appropriated for the receiving and storage of donated goods, wares, &c., for the fair. Storekeepers and receiving clerks will be in readiness to take charge of goods, and the property thus received will be insured. It is therefore urged that no delay be made in forwarding donations of any kind, and thereby will avoid confusion by too many goods arriving at one time, or at the time of holding the fair. Very respectfully,
ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since the last report:

Mrs. Ridabock	$5 00
Mrs. Bogardus	2 00
J. R. Holderman, Esq.	100 00
Alban R. Mann, Esq.	25 00
P. Aymar, Esq.	25 00
Mrs. Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.	100 00
Foster & Thompson	250 00
Benefit at Winter Garden, per A. W. Jackson	606 50
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Young, Smith & Co.	100 00
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.	250 00
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James Weller, Esq.	50 00
B. S. D. Cozzens, Esq.	50 00
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Mr. Chamberlin	100 00
E. H. Stoughton, Esq.	50 00
John Hooper & Co.	25 00
New-York Stock Exchange	6,350 00
Olympic Theatre Benefit, Mrs. John Wood	627 50
New-York Stock Exchange	1,750 00
J. P. Crosby, Esq.	25 00
August Belmont, Esq.	500 00
Boonen Graves & Co.	250 00
Newell & Whitford	10 00
William B. Astor, Esq.	2,000 00
J. Covert, Esq.	10 00
Wholesale Druggists	956 00
J. L. and D. S. R.	300 00
Danvers Doubleday	10 00
Mlle. Vacher	4 00
Elijah H. Riker, Esq.	100 00
Wholesale Druggists	1,450 00
Hudson River Railroad Company	5,000 00
Wholesale House Furnishing and Metal Dealers	750 00
Wholesale Druggists	350 00
Congregational Society, Linklaen, New-York	21 30
Exhibition of Boys School at Stockbridge, Mass.	80 00
Employes of Singers Sewing Machine Company, (6th floor)	24 75
Albert Clark, Esq.	50 00
Delaware County Sanitary Association	200 00
Louis Eglinger, Esq.	25 00
Mrs. Anne Creighton	5 00
John Montgomery, Esq.	10 00
Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen	250 00
Adolph Hoyt, Esq.	10 00
Aug. Humbert, Esq.	250 00
George Peabody, Esq., London, England	500 00
Deeleth & Co.	100 00
King Solomon Lodge, No. 279 F. and A. M.	25 00
Receipt of Green Point Ferry, one day	218 30
First Presbyterian Church, Hampton, N. Y.	20 00
Hon. Robert J. Walker	30 00
Mrs Robert J. Walker	10 00
Miss Walker	5 00
Messrs. Firchla & Keller	25 00
Arion Society	31 00
George Cabot Perkins, Esq.	50 00
Roman Catholic Church, Coldspring, N. Y.	20 00
Joseph Lawrence, Esq.	250 00
William Bradford	100 00
Cash	50 00
Charles H. Marshall, Esq.	1,000 00
Wm. S. Opdyke, Esq.	25 00
Henry R. Winthrop, Esq.	50 00
Lorrillard Insurance Company	500 00
Hope Insurance Company	200 00
Manhattan Insurance Company	250 00
Miss Eliza Hazelgrave	20 00
From Aseneth	1 00
C. F. Trumpore, Esq.	8 00
New-York Stock Exchange	1,350 00
Josiah Lane, Esq.	100 00
Mrs. S. Butler Wright	200 00
Lawrence R. Kerr, Esq.	100 00
Edward Smith Esq.	50 00
Chas. A. Cheever, Esq.	50 00
Mrs. John A. King	26 00
John Wolfe, Esq.	21 00
Mrs. Christopher Wolfe	200 00
V. G. H.	200 00
Adrian F. Muller, Esq.	250 00
M. Marcus & Co.	50 00
Home Insurance Company	50 00
Thomas Bailey, Esq.	700 00
Metropolitan Police	5 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Deposite, N. Y.	3,925 00
Joseph B. Varum, Jr., Esq.	70 00
Prof. Elie Charlieu	20 00
George G. Gray, Esq.	200 00
Mark J. Potter, Esq.	1,000 00
Miss C. Catlett	250 00
Cash	5 00
Geo. T. Worden, Esq.	7 00
Messrs. Holdbridge & Morris	10 00
Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons	100 00
Messrs. Hall & Blauvelt	250 00
Sundry amounts, per J. A. Rosoevelt	25 00
F. Newlands, West Point	25 00
Mrs. W. H. C. Bartlett, West Point	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Church, West Point	5 00
Mrs. Maham, West Point	5 00
Unknown	5 00
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.	1 00
Rev. J. S. Clark, Madalin, N. Y.	500 00
Insurance Companies	6 00
Miss Mary Grimmond	1,700 00
Students of Collegiate Institute, No. 926 B'dway.	1 00
Police Force, (additional)	40 00
Employes of Boat Yard Dry Dock Iron Works	75 00
Wholesale Leather Dealers	32 00
Mrs. Samuel C. Weed, Malone, N. Y.	6,720 00
Mrs. U. S. Farnham, Silver Creek	4 20
Sundry Banks	10 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	3,500 00
Receipts of private concert, G. Wehle, Esq.	2,500 00
Walter Van Loan, Esq., Catskill, N. Y.	98 40
E. P. Dickie & Co.	5 00
Wilmer S. Wood, Esq.	100 00
New-York Stock Exchange	1,000 00
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Esq.	1,100 00
Messrs. Price & Son	100 00
E. G. Selchow	50 00
Wholesale Druggists	5 00
Presbyterian Church, Marlboro, N. Y.	225 00
Presbyterian Church, Middle Hope	26 00
John W. Gibbs, Jefferson, N. Y.	25 00
Miss F. M. Green, Providence, R. I.	1 00
Miss Nellie Baker, 12th-st School	25 00
Messrs. John Tweddle, Jr., & Co	5 00
Mrs. Charles E. Beebee	500 00
Exhibition of Light Gymnastics, Mrs. Plumb	10 00
A Friend	745 55
Benjamin H. Huntington, Rome, N. Y.	5 00
J. C. T.	100 00
Passengers of the *Evening Star*	25 00
Cash, F. S. G. H.	167 70
Estate of John Wirts	1,000 00
Colt's Firearms Co., Hartford, Conn.	300 00
The Misses Gelstons	1,000 00
Mr. W. H. Russell (court fees)	50 00
Previously acknowledged	22 50
	12,828 40
Total	$75,660 10

Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.
MARCH 31, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the Greene-st. M. E. Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, under the direction of Prof. T. J. COOK. Superior artists have volunteered for the occasion. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Hall & Son's music-store, No. 543 Broadway; O. D. McClain's hardware-store, No. 167 Spring-st., and at the door. Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Wines, Liquors, Ale, Fruits, Tobacco and Segars, and Preserved Provisions, request all contributors to this department to send at once to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st. such articles as they intend to donate. Should any parties not have been solicited, either by circular or personally, to send contributions, they will please consider this notice as an appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under charge of the Sanitary Commission. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Dealers in boots and shoes, and canes and umbrellas are earnestly requested to send in their contributions without further delay. FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SEERIETER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DEERY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NELUMS,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's cue at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Workingwomen's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night	$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28	$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales	$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week	50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

☞ The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

On MONDAY, April 4, 1864, will be published, and the entire proceeds of sale given to the Commission,
THE PHILANTHROPIC RESULTS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA,
compiled from official and other authentic sources, by an American citizen.

This little book gives a narrative of the appropriations made by States, counties, cities and towns for bounties, extra pay and aid to families of our soldiers; the sums contributed by voluntary associations, aid societies and individuals for the sick and wounded; the labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their benefit; donations to the sufferers in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Ireland, &c.; assistance to freedmen and to white refugees, &c., &c.; and presents at the close, in tabular form, the aggregate of American benevolence evoked by the war. Price 50 cents. To be had at the book-tables and stalls at the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

EXTRA CONCERT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The following orchestral pieces will be performed:
SYMPHONY, No. 5 in C minor, Beethoven.
OVERTURE TO "COLUMBUS," Bristow.
OVERTURE TO "HAIL COLUMBIA," Hohnstock.
Solo Performers—MME. D'ANGRI, Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor, and Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet.
CONDUCTOR........THEO EISFELD.
TICKETS—$1 00 each; to be had at all the principal music stores.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND HEATERS.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and sent to the undersigned, at No. 11 East 12th-st. EDWARD DELANO,
Chairman Committee Plumbing, &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York,*" and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

GRAIN DRYING A SUCCESS.

It is known to many of the grain dealers and millers in Chicago, Buffalo and New-York, that I have spent much of my time since 1853, and large sums of money, in perfecting the grain drying business. I now offer my different improvements to the public at a small expense. There have been quite a number of patents obtained within a short time, all of them using my first principle, and many of them infringing on my different patents, which I shall be obliged to protect if other conflicting machines are put in operation. Any person wishing further information can obtain a circular, with engravings of my different inventions, cost of drying, its utility, &c., &c. Address the subscriber, Box No. 3,047 New-York City Post-office, inclosing stamps.
SYLVESTER MARSH.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

MR.&MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT STEAMER CATAWBA, NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 1, 1864.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 26TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, together with the passengers on board the steamship CATAWBA, desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge their indebtedness to Capt. J. B. BAKER, for his unvarying kindness and attention to their wants and comfort on the passage from New-Orleans to this City. While we appreciate his courtesy as a gentleman, we shall always remember with great satisfaction the proof of skillful seamanship which he displayed during the continuance of a gale off Cape Hatteras, in which it became necessary to heave the ship for a period of four hours.

We wish him every success and happiness, and shall rejoice with him in his prosperity.

Signed in behalf of the officers and passengers on board steamship *Catawba.* A. B. FARR,
Col. Comd'g 26th Mass. Vols.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOCKS.—PARTIES WHO LOST ON HARLEM Railroad Stock, last week, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing (appointing an interview) E. F. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOUND—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, WHICH the owner can have by calling at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA MATINEE.

Director........MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively last time at a matinée of
FAUST. FAUST.

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles	Herr HERMANNS
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and all the principal music-stores and hotels.

NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The regular opera nights of the coming week will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Subscribers wishing to retain their boxes and seats will please give notice at the box-office of the Academy during to-day, Saturday, April 2.

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, at 8,
Second night of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in four acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its splendid mise en scene and the great cast.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, at 8,
FAUST. FAUST.

The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above performances will commence this morning at the regular ticket offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Which has achieved a decided success.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.

Galeotto Manfredi	Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta	Mr. E. B. Holmes
Serafino Dell Aquela	Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Torelli	Mr. T. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ordelaffi	Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Ascolti	Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio	Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa	Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta	Miss Mary Wells
Ginevra	Mrs. Reeves

MONDAY, seventh night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.

Opposite the Academy of Music, 4th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.

Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7¼. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

SATURDAY, April 2,
FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
Mlle. MARIE METHUA SCHELLER,
who will appear in her charming impersonation of
LORLIE,
in the new musical and pastoral piece entitled
LORLIE'S WEDDING.
MONDAY, April 4,
Miss AVONIA JONES
will make her first appearance.

S. C. CAMPBELL'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT

will take place at
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, on which occasion the following artists will appear:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
HARRY SANDERSON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA........Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at the music stores and Irving Hall.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; afflictions from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance cured by corresponding and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No. 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, day or evening.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE XVTH WARD.
President,
JAMES BROWN.
Vice-Presidents,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE, D. A. GESCHEIDT,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN.
Secretary—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, No. 39 East 12th-st.

This Association has been organized and the above officers elected. Citizens of the Ward in favor of an honest and economical City Government, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to join the association.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
IN THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
APHROSA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
WITH OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
ALL THE VARIED HUES OF THE RAINBOW
reflected in dazzling splendor,
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
Gorgeous Scenery and Elegant Costumes.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Mr. HARRISON, the Comic and Impromptu Singer, and the TYROLEAN WHISTLER, with his whistles (three at once) and Family Coffee-Pot, appear between the acts.
Last week of the LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
GIANT BOY,
and TYROLEAN WHISTLER.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
FOUR COLOSSAL GIANTS,
including Anna Swan, the Nova Scotia Giantess, each over 8 feet high.
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living,
Major WILLY BAGLEY,
the Wisconsin infant drummer,
ONLY FOUR YEARS OLD,
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
Prof. HUTCHINS, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
BRIDAL GROUP OF
Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Com. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCTED SEAL,
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
SATURDAY, April 9, Benefit of Sanitary Commission.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
SPRING COURSE
OF
HUMOROUS LECTURES,
Commencing MONDAY, April 4, 1864,
WITH
CURBSTONE PAPERS, OR
STREET INDUSTRY.

Tickets for reserved seats for the course $1, to be had at Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton, and Dickerson's, corner Henry and Atlantic.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.
In consequence of indisposition
The first representation of
JEAN BAUDRY
has to be postponed, and to be substituted the very successful and charming opera Bouffé, by de Flotow,
PIANELLI,
and last performance of
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
(Ladies' Battles.)
Comedy in three acts by E. Scribe.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office of the theatre No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
EXTRA PROGRAMME FOR FAMILIES.
EXTRA PROGRAMME FOR FAMILIES.

MISS VAN'S READINGS,

AT CLINTON HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.
(Postponed from Saturday evening, March 26.)
Tickets 50 cents; admitting a gentleman and lady, or two ladies. Tickets sold for March 26 good for April 2.

AUCTION SALES.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—ENOS COLLINS against JOHN S. BUSSING and others. In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, I, David J. Lyons, duly appointed Referee for that purpose, will expose to sale and will sell at public auction on the 5th day of April, 1864, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, all and singular the following described pieces of land, viz.: All those one hundred and five (105) pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the —— Ward of the City of Brooklyn, being part of the property laid down and designated by number on a certain map filed by Charles Hoyt, Esq., on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, entitled or inscribed "Map of the Rose Hill property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn," and the same lots which on the said map are known and distinguished by the numbers 127, 128, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 366, 367, 368, 369, 418, 419, 420, 421, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 452, 453, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 482, 483, 484, 485, 502, 503, 504, 505, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 643, 644, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 666, 677.

And also all the right, title and interest in and to the one-half in width of the several streets (as laid down and represented on said map) opposite to and adjoining said lots respectively.—Dated BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1864.
D. J. LYONS, Referee.
JAMES S. HUGGINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., by catalogue, of Seventy-nine first-class building lots, belonging to the "Davidson estate," on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, at 5 o'clock, at the auction rooms of JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., corner of 16th and D streets.

SEVENTY-NINE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, belonging to the "Davidson Estate," comprising some of the most eligible building lots to be found in the city, situated principally on the high grounds north of Pennsylvania-av., between 9th and 15th sts. west, in the best improved and most desirable part of the city for private residences.

For descriptive catalogues, with terms of sale, &c., apply to JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Shares.	Shares.
108 Sixth-av. Railroad.	70 Bowery Insurance Co.
20 Greenwich Ins. Co.	25 Broadway Insurance Co.
60 Astor Insurance Co.	12 Eagle Insurance Co.
10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	10 Wash. Marine Ins. Co.
2000 Morgan Marble Co.	

$1,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. bonds.

$5000 Boston and New-York Central Railroad 5 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

77TH-STREET LOT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on MONDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

77TH-ST.—One lot on south side 77th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av., being 25 feet in width by 102 feet 2 inches in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., a lot of household furniture, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, marble top centre tables, superior velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, matting, set crockery, cut glassware, kitchen furniture and cooking utensils; bedsteads, beds and bedding, &c., &c.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 6, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, house No. 60 West 25th-st.; three-story house, high-stoop, basement and under cellar; Philadelphia brick front; has two party walls; has the modern improvements; is in first-rate order. Terms easy. Also, Nos. 56 and 58, three-story house; lot 40x82.8.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village of Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have two vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Place peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Address LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 713 Broadway, and L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway.

CREAM HILL SCHOOL.—THE THIRTY-NINTH term will begin the first Wednesday of May. Address for catalogue the Principals, S. W. & T. S. GOLD, West Cornwall, Conn.

TEACHERS.

THE SERVICES OF A LIBERALLY educated, experienced and efficient instructress for the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of drawing, may be procured at a moderate compensation by addressing H. GRAYSON, No. 388 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; no objection to the country; first-class references exchanged.

MILITARY.

ATTENTION.—THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers are hereby ordered to meet at the Park Barracks, April 2, at 11 A. M., to make arrangements to participate in the parade of Monday, April 4. JOHN A. MEEK,
Captain Commanding Detachment.
CHAS. H. CORNELL, Adjutant.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress........Mrs. John Wood
Manager........J. H. Selwyn

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY."

"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or lookes as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely."

THE FAVORABLE MANNER
with which
THE EXCELLENT AND LAUGHABLE COMEDY,
BY
J. B. BUCKSTONE, Esq.,
founded on the above
ANCIENT LAW OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY,
and opposite to
ANNO DOMINI 1864,
entitled
LEAP-YEAR;
or, the
LADIES' PRIVILEGE,
has been received on every representation, thereby stamping it as a
STERLING AND STANDARD SUCCESS,
encourages the Management
to postpone the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES,
and announce it for repetition on
THIS EVENING,
in which appears
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clark, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Brucciani, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Henriette Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Amelie Harris, Miss J. Walters and Miss F. Stocqueler.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY

FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, Coleman's Comedy, the
HEIR AT LAW,
with a great cast.

Lord Duberly	Mr. John Gilbert
Dr. Pangloss	Mr. Mark Smith
Dick Dowlas	Mr. Charles Fisher
Zekiel Homespun	Mr. Young
Stedfast	Mr. Norton
Mr. Moreland	Mr. Dey
Kenrick	Mr. Floyd
Waiter at the Hotel	Mr. Floyd
Waiter at the Blue Boar Inn	Mr. Williamson
John	Mr. Parkes
Cicely Homespun	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Duberly	Mrs. Vernon
Caroline Dormer	Mrs Jennings

Original Epilogue by all the characters.
MONDAY, (107th time)—ROSEDALE
TUESDAY—(Twelfth and last time for the present,) PURE GOLD.
WEDNESDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY—MONEY.
Will shortly be repeated, WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE FOR LOVE and MARRIED LIFE.

BILLIARDS.

IRVING HALL.
APRIL 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH.
WEDNESDAY, April 6.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.
GRAND TOURNAMENT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets One Dollar at each.
THURSDAY, April 7,
MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP
and One Thousand Dollars.
Dudley Kavanagh of New-York and Philip Tieman of Cincinnati. Play commences at 8 P. M. Tickets $1 each.
FRIDAY, April 8.
BENEFIT OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
MICHAEL PHELAN
of New-York and the holder of the champion cue; 1,000 points up—corones, pushed shots barred. The loser to pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
to the fund of
THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
the receipts to be paid to the
WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Full particulars in future announcements.
The Hall is fitted with raised seats, and has ample accommodations for
1,600 SPECTATORS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST........MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
Open from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
THIS MENAGERIE ROYAL
is now in its
TWENTIETH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
TWENTIETH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the Management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO
the New-York public will have of visiting the largest and most varied
COLLECTION OF THE WILD
DENIZENS OF THE FOREST
ever exhibited in this country. The
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
LIVING GIRAFFE,
LIVING GIRAFFE,
which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys, and Mules.

CIRCUS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT........Manager
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, April 2,
TWO SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS,
embracing all the elegant novelties given by this unsurpassable equestrian troupe, in a
GRAND FETE DE JOUR!
For the especial convenience of families and others preferring to attend in the daytime, will be given a brilliant
MATINEE, commencing at 2¼ o'clock.
Among the great performances, are
ACROBATIC FEATS IN MID-AIR.
PIROUETTING AND SOMMERSETTING ON HORSEBACK
A GRAND SCHOOL OF LADY EQUESTRIANISM,
By MADAME TOURNAIRE
Burlesque scenes of the turf, introducing
DOGS, PONIES and MONKIES.
DARING SPLENDORS OF HE GYMNASE.
Brilliant and varied Horsemanship.
RECKLESS FEATS, by the Athlete; the whole to conclude with the performances of Wallace's
ACTING BEARS.
Doors open at 2 and at 7; to commence half an hour afterwards.

REPLY TO MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

MISS
EMMA WEBB
will give her lecture in answer to Miss Dickinson's lecture, entitled *Lessons for the Hour,* at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8.
Admission 25 cents.
Seats reserved for ladies.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR THREE to six months from the 15th of April, good board (private table preferred) in a first-class house with modern improvements, for a quiet family of four, who wish all the comforts of a city home. Location on the east bank of the Hudson preferred; within one hour of the City. This is a good opportunity for any family having more room than they require.

N. B.—The advertiser would hire a small first-class house with ample grounds. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, or sooner, in the upper part of Brooklyn, vicinity of Clinton-av., by a gentleman and wife, child and nurse, two rooms, well furnished, on the second floor, with all the modern conveniences and first-class table; dinner at 6; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a private family, in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st., from the 1st of May next; if desirable, permanent arrangements might be made; private table desired. Address P., Box No. 430 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in Brooklyn, within quarter of an hour's walk of the Catharine Ferry; a private family preferred; the comforts of a home and agreeable society desired; will give the best of reference. Address EARL, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY THREE young gentlemen on Staten Island, near Harlem River, Astoria, or adjacent; farm house preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 2,655 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board in a retired and healthy location, within three hours of the City, by applying soon to W. M. STILLMAN, No 40 Walker-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail on THURSDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions:

First Cabin	$75	Intermediate	$40
Second Cabin	60	Steerage	35

Payable in currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before April 10, will commence interest at once.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COPAKE IRON MINES, Columbia County, New-York, wish to contract for the removal of about twenty-five thousand cubic yards of gravel at their mines. For particulars inquire at the office of the company, 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Danish War Question in Parliament.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The mails of the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived via Boston last evening, bringing our files to that date, from which we make the following extracts:

THE DANISH WAR.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the 18th, Earl RUSSELL said, seeing that the noble Earl opposite (ELLENBOROUGH) has given notice of his intention on the motion for adjournment, to call the attention of the House to the actual state of affairs in Germany and Denmark, I rise on public grounds to request that the noble Earl will not at present proceed with the discussion of that question. I do not think that anything that could fall from the noble Earl would tend to increase the difficulties which surround the settlement of this question, and for my own part, I must say that I should have been very glad to have rendered the fullest explanation respecting the conduct of the Government in reference to the affairs of Denmark and Germany; but there are reasons of public policy which make it desirable that no discussion should take place at this moment. In the first place I have to present, by command of Her Majesty, various papers in continuation of those which were laid on the table a few weeks ago. These papers contain the further correspondence that has taken place very recently. In the next place, there has been a correspondence lately carried on with regard to the holding of a conference and to the proposed armistice, and I have good hopes that the Danish Government will agree to the conference. If that should be the case, I hope that an armistice will, on the grounds of humanity, and on the basis already proposed, be acceptable to all parties. But that matter is still in doubt, and your Lordships will see that a discussion of the subject at a time when these matters are still in doubt is very undesirable. I do, therefore, trust that the noble Earl, on the grounds of public policy, will postpone the discussion until all the papers which have been presented are in your Lordships' hands; although, as I have stated, I have no fear that anything which the noble Earl might say could interfere with the settlement of the question, yet any discussion might be liable to misapprehension by the parties now engaged in war, and might thus tend to the public injury, and prevent the success of the negotiations which are now being carried on. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Ellenborough, under the circumstances stated by the noble Earl, would not take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on at this moment a discussion on the present state of affairs in Germany and Denmark. At the same time he could not come to the conclusion at which Earl RUSSELL had arrived, and he by no means participated in his Lordship's opinion that a discussion of the subject in this House would have an injurious effect; on the contrary, he was very much afraid that if we adjourn this discussion we shall postpone it until a period when it will be too late to produce any beneficial effects.

NOTE OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The identical note dispatched by Austria and Prussia to the signitaries of the London Treaty, in explanation of their advance into Jutland, is stated to be as follows: MARCH 7, 1864.

The Prussian (Austrian) Government had hoped that the Danish Government would have displayed a more conciliatory disposition. In that case the two great German Powers would have hastened to interrupt their military action, and to enter into negotiations. We are, however, compelled to state with regret that our expectations have been deceived. The attitude of the Copenhagen Court and its refusal to take part in the conferences proposed by England, impose upon us the duty of persisting in the measures of compulsion to which we have resorted. Important strategic considerations have occasioned the order which has been given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Prussian forces to advance into Jutland, in order to secure the position of his troops and hold the Danes concentrated at Fredericia in check, as he prevents their threatening the flanks of the army or devoting all their strength to the defence of the line of Duppel. The two Powers have had the less hesitation in permitting this strategic movement, as they were justified in adopting measures of reprisal against the regulations of the Danish Government, ordering the seizure of ships upon the high seas belonging not only to the Powers waging war, but also to the other States of the Germanic Confederation. The extension hereby given to the military operations in other respects alters nothing in the former declarations of the Prussian (Austrian) Government regarding its position in the present agreement. The better to prove that its personal sentiments are sincere and its intentions unaltered, the Prussian (Austrian) Government declares itself ready to conclude an armistice with Denmark at once, either upon the basis of mutual evacuation of the positions at Düppel and upon Alsen by the Danish troops, and by the Austro-Prussian army in Jutland, or upon that of the military *uti possidetis*. But in the one case, as in the other, the Prussian (Austrian) Government stipulates as conditions that the cessation of hostilities by sea shall be included in the armistice, that the prizes made upon both sides shall be given up, and that the embargo laid upon ships in harbor shall be withdrawn. The Prussian (Austrian) Government declares itself equally ready to enter into a conference with the Powers concerned as to the means best fitted to restore peace.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the recruiting of sailors for the Federal corvette *Kearsage*, at Cork, and contrasted the leniency of Government with the treatment which the parties, in 1854, who had interested themselves in forwarding British subjects home to enlist in the British army, had met with at the hands of the United States Government. He pointed out that throughout Ireland inducements were placarded inviting young men to go to America, of which Government took no notice, and it was admitted on the trial of the men above referred to that the Queen's proclamation had never been made known to the people of Ireland, and that was made a ground for the lenient sentence.

Earl Russell said that the noble Marquis had himself answered the complaints which he was in the habit of making, that Government took no notice of the Federal recruiting in Ireland, for he had adduced a case in which the Government had found itself able to prosecute. The men pleaded guilty, and he could not pretend to explain the statements made by the Captain of the *Kearsage*. He denied generally that Government was remiss in watching the proceedings of the alleged Federal agents in Ireland.

The Earl of Donoughmore contrasted the satisfaction with which the noble Earl had received the very unsatisfactory and transparently false statement of the Captain of the *Kearsage*, with his treatment of Messrs. LAIRD and others who were suspected of fitting out ships for the Confederates.

Earl RUSSELL read the statement of the Captain, in which he said that he was not at first aware of the men being on board. The vessel was driven out to sea by a storm, and he put the men on shore as soon as he could. In his opinion, that explanation must be accepted as satisfactory.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he would move for the information, indictments, &c.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

In the House of Lords, March 17, the Lord Chancellor announced that the House would deliver judgment in the case of "the Attorney-General *vs.* Sellim," on an early day after the recess.

THE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.

From the Liverpool Post, March 17.

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday Evening.

Almost hourly the already fearfully harrowing details connected with the great tragedy in the valley of the Loxley and of the Don are increased in number; and it seems now pretty certain that at least three hundred lives have been lost; but it would appear to be almost presumptuous to estimate the damage to property, which is immense and varied in its character. A sort of stupor seems to have seized upon this great manufacturing town, and the chastening would appear to be properly appreciated. There is a mournful submission everywhere to this fearful dispensation of Providence, and particularly religious people regret it as a warning to the dwellers in the immediate valleys in the neighborhood to prepare themselves for doom. There are, however, more matter-of-fact people who see in this deluge the result of that which should never occur—an engineering blunder; and it is an extraordinary circumstance that the designer of the great Holmfirth reservoir, which caused a great loss of life and property by bursting its banks twelve years ago, was also the designer of the Bradfield reservoir, which, on Friday night poured forth death and destruction through two of the most picturesque valleys of the north of England. The next lamentable feature in connection with this business is, that it has transpired that there are several more large reservoirs between Manchester and Sheffield, constructed on the same faulty principle as the Bradfield reservoir. Of course there is a vast amount of indignation now leveled at the head of Mr. LEATHER, of Leeds, the designer of the dam which has burst, and against the Water Company, for permitting the erection of a faulty structure; but the great question uppermost in the minds of all classes is, as to the means to be provided for alleviating the distress of the sufferers. Sheffield has nobly sustained her reputation for thorough warmheartedness and sympathy with the distressed, of whatever climate and country. She has, in three days, raised nearly £15,000, for those bereaved by the Bradfield calamity. The most gratifying testimony to the innate humanity of the Sheffield operatives has been borne in the fact that, during one day, nearly 3,000 pennies were voluntarily put into a box, placed for the purpose of receiving penny subscriptions for the distressed. In many towns meetings are about to be held to augment the fund; and I am sure Liverpool will respond nobly to the call. The fund is an absolute necessity, for it is in vain to talk about the liability of the Water Company, and to rely upon the uncertain course and action of the law for relief to the sufferers by this calamity; that the company are liable no one seems to deny.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The seventh annual meeting of this company was held on the 16th, at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. J. S. WORTLEY in the chair.

Mr. G. SAWARD, the Secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year, the board had been constantly engaged in completing the financial arrangement for a renewal of the undertaking, and in promoting such investigations and experiments as appeared desirable, in order to secure every practicable improvement in the structure of the future cable. The board issued an advertisement in August last, inviting tenders for a cable suitable for laying across the Atlantic Ocean, merely stipulating for a working speed of eight words per minute. In reply, the board received tenders and numerous specimens of cable and materials. They were at once submitted to the distinguished gentlemen who acted as a Scientific Consulting Committee, who, after examining the tenders and causing the specimens to be tested, unanimously recommended the board to adopt the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., and the general principle of their proposed cable. Various lengths of cable supplied by that company were tested at the Canal-street Works at Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. FAIRBAIRN and Mr. WHITWORTH, and in the presence of the Secretary of the Company. The capital account from the commencement to the 31st of December last showed that £537,722 had been received, and £476,476 expended, leaving a balance in cash and securities of £61,245.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the public interest in their great enterprise had in no degree abated. He thought their position was most encouraging. Owing to unavoidable circumstances it had been found impossible to bring the details of the contract for making the cable before them at that meeting. It was therefore determined for that purpose to adjourn the meeting to the 31st inst. They had received seventeen tenders from various contractors, and they had been submitted to a scientific committee, consisting of Capt. D. GALTON, R. E., Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, Prof. W. THOMSON, Mr. C. WHEATSTONE and Mr. J. WHITWORTH, and after a most careful examination those five gentlemen came to the unanimous resolution to recommend the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. The details of the contract were in the hands of the lawyers, and in the course of a few days the requisite formalities would be concluded. The directors had made a call of 30s. per share.

Mr. LAMPSON, Deputy Chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the laying down of the cable would be included in the contract.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report; reelecting Mr. G. PEABODY, Mr. F. LE BRETON and Mr. PENDER, M. P., the retiring Directors; also Mr. W. SHERMAN and Mr. C. W. FIELD, the honorary Directors in America, and Mr. H. W. BLACKBURN, the retiring Auditor.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to the 31st inst.

FRANCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 15.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says: "The Emperor had charged the Duke DE MORNY to make a report upon the questions at issue relative to the Suez Canal. This report stated the basis of a compromise which appeared equitable to the Emperor, and its conclusions were communicated to the Viceroy, who requested the Emperor to settle the difficulty between the two parties.

The Emperor, accepting the arbitration, has formed a committee to examine the questions at issue."

THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 16.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:

"For several days past public meetings have been held in the populous quarters of Paris, under pretext of canvassing for the elections, at which the Government was violently attacked. The meetings have been dissolved, and a judicial investigation has been instituted. No public meeting can take place without authorization, and the Government will continue to make the law respected."

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has not yet left Paris.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, March 16—3:45 P. M.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN and Archduchess CHARLOTTE arrived here last night. Their Imperial Highnesses are to dine with the King to-day. They will leave this evening for Germany.

ITALY.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

TURIN, Thursday, March 17.

According to intelligence received from Rome, derived from a reliable source, the Pope's illness has become more serious.

The official *Gazette* publishes a royal decree nominating twenty-three new Senators.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AT VERONA.

TURIN, Tuesday, March 15.

News received here from the Venetian frontier announces that a great popular demonstration was made at Verona yesterday in honor of the birthday anniversary of the King of Italy. Bonfires were lighted and fireworks displayed. Political inscriptions were exhibited in the public squares and most frequented streets of the city.

RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 15.

The *Nation* of this evening says: "Letters from Turin speak of an approaching change in the Ministry. The new Cabinet will comprise Baron RICASOLI, Signor RATTAZZI, and Gen. LA MARMORA. Gen. CIALDINI would have the command in chief of the Italian troops. The ministerial combination would be connected with important financial and political interests."

RUSSIA.

THE NEW "HOLY ALLIANCE."

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, March 15.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of to-day refutes the rumor of a revival of the "Holy Alliance" having either the character of a league of sovereigns to destroy the liberties of peoples, or of a coalition of Europe against one great Power. "The only Holy Alliance possible," adds the *Journal*, "is that of peace, progress and general prosperity. Russia has need of rest to carry out reforms. Nevertheless, she would not be the last to join a holy alliance, the objects of which would neither threaten the interests of, nor exclude any Power, always excepting those wishing to intrigue, and who are in reality enemies both to the liberties and prosperity of nations."

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Correspondence between Gen. Wallace and Gov. Bradford—The Constitutional Election next week—Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 1.

The *American*, of this city, publishes this afternoon, important correspondence between Gov. BRADFORD and Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, in regard to the prevention of "disloyal" persons being elected to the Constitutional Convention, at the election on Wednesday next.

The General addresses the Governor, furnishing him with official copies of papers, a glance at which, he says, will doubtless satisfy him that persons "disloyal" to the Government of the United States are candidates for the Constitutional Convention, the election for which takes place on the 6th of April next, and asks the Governor whether the Legislature, in prescribing an oath of loyalty to be administered to the Delegates before taking their seats, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polls of the votes of disloyal men, and that the power, amounting to judicial authority, with which the judges of election are clothed, was really the mode adopted by the law-makers for the accomplishment of that purpose; and he asks the Governor to give him his views as to the extent of authority possessed by the Judges of Election, and especially as to whether they have power to reject a vote on account of the disloyalty of the person offering it?

Gov. BRADFORD replies at some length, giving a review of the laws of the State upon the subject, in which he says:

"You will agree with me in believing that they are entirely sufficient if faithfully executed, as I have every reason to hope they will be, to exclude disloyal voters from the polls. The duty of our Judges of Election is, in this respect, clearly defined and adequately enforced.

By the Convention Act it is provided that any Judge of Election who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by that act, shall be liable to indictment for such offence, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to a fine of not less than $500, and to imprisonment in the jail of the city or county where such offence may have been committed, for a term not less than six months."

Among the documents submitted to the Governor is a correspondence between the General and E. G. KILBOURNE, one of the candidates on the disloyal ticket in Anne Arundel County, who was, it will be remembered, Speaker of the House of Delegates at Frederick in 1861. The result of the questioning by the General is that Mr. KILBOURNE acknowledges his disloyalty and declines being a candidate.

Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 1.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of emancipation, was held at the Maryland Institute to-night. Among the speakers were Messrs. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; KELLY and MYERS, of Pennsylvania; DAVIS, of Maryland, and Gen. LEW. WALLACE. Mr. DAVIS strenuously advocated emancipation without compensation, either by the State or General Government.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. K. Heddings, Canada; Hon. T. Kernan, Utica; and A. B. Olin, U. S. Judge, are stopping at the Astor House.

Dr. Mahaffey, Washington; A. M. Mahaffey, Penn.; H. A. Hanson, Chicago; G. M. Norris, Baltimore; A. H. Lathrop, Washington; John F. Orne, Philadelphia; J. F. Swift, New-Orleans; and Capt. E. A. E. Fobes, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan.

Capt. Goodman, British Army; Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Jacob Dunnell, Providence; T. Leonard, Greenfield, Mass; and W. J. Hamersley, Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual exhibition of the Junior Class of the University came off yesterday morning, in the chapel attached to the college. The room was well filled with the fair friends of the orators, though not crowded. In the absence of the Chancellor, Prof. JOHNSON presided. The orations were all well delivered, and reflected credit upon the speakers. "Italy," by J. C. GRAY, was a fine theme, and well handled. "The American Negro," by J. B. BURNETT, was conceived and delivered in excellent spirit. "War and its Influence," by W. F. MORGAN, was capital in its composition, and showed great power in its delivery. At the conclusion of the orations the "Webster Prize," awarded to the best speaker, was given to W. F. MORGAN. It consisted of two fine volumes on English literature. During the exercises considerable amusement was afforded the audience by the circulation of burlesque programmes. Several of the speakers were the recipients of beautiful baskets of flowers. The band under HELMSMULLER furnished excellent music. At the close of the exercises, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dismissed.

Evening Exchange.

200	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	143¾	400	Pittsburgh........	127¾
50	do........	143⅝	400	do b3	127¾
100	Erie R........	12¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	126¼
2 0	do.........s3	124⅛	100	Rock Isl. R. ex-d	122½
200	Erie R. Pr	114¾	100	do b3	122¾
100	Hudson Riv. R	163	200	Northwestern........	67½
100	do........b3	163	100	North'n Pr........	84
200	Harlem R........	137⅝	100	Fort Wayne...b3	145¼
500	do........	13 ⅝	200	do	145¼
1800	do........s30	137	200	do........	145⅜
500	do........s60	137	100	Prairie du C. s10	87
100	do........s3	137	100	Chic. & Alt. P..	105
200	Reading R........b3	157⅝	100	Terre HautePrf b3	99¾
700	do	157¾	100	Ch. B. & Quin...	146
100	do	157½	100	do b3	146⅜
100	do........b5	157¾	45,000	O. & M. Cer........	68⅜
400	Mich. Cen. R........	150	10,000	do	68¼
100	Mich. So. R., before the call........	121⅝	15,000	do........	68
2200	do	122½	10,000	do........s10	68
200	do	122¼	20,000	do b3	68⅛
260	do	122	600	Canton Co......b10	71⅛
	At the call.		50	do	71½
100	do	121⅝	100	Cumberland........	84
700	do	121	300	Cen. Coal Co........	91
800	do........b3	120⅝	2100	Quick. Min. Co....	88
1000	do	120½	200	do........	87⅝
100	do	120¾	100	do........	87⅞
200	do........b3	120¼	100	Wyoming Vl. Coal	101
200	do........	120¾	100	do	103
100	Ill. Cen. R........	148⅝	200	Qtz. Hill M. Co.b3	29
100	do........	148¾	100	Mariposa M. Co....	42¾
100	do........b5	148¾	200	Cen Colorado........	15⅛
50	Pacific Mail.....s3	230½	200	Isaac Har. Gold....	4

Somehow or other we cannot quite make up our minds that tales of adventure in East Tennessee, in 1861, are quite as real as those which COOPER relates as occurring during the old French war or the Revolution. But it must be the nearness alone which weakens the enchantments. Some of TROWBRIDGE'S descriptions of border warfare (in *Cudjo's Cave*) are quite equal to the best of COOPER'S. His genius is dramatic, and the reader is carried swiftly, almost breathlessly along.—*Springfield Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

THE REMARKABLE PROPERTIES of BROWN'S Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Influenza, they are entirely efficacious, removing all obstructions, and increasing at once the power and flexibility of the voice.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES.

The General Agents of all the Machines, in Chicago, after using and selling them a year and a half, certify by certificate, "it is one of the best auxiliaries to the Sewing Machine yet invented; *it is especially useful to learners, highly commended in families, in practical work.*" It attaches in an instant, by the guage screw of *any* machine. Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail, free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' office, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK!—For Sixty Cents the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for January, February, March and April sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, with all the portraits, biographies and characters of distinguished men, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The "Gold Bill" passed by Congress, was expected to reduce the premium on specie. The public have not yet realized its beneficent effects; but they do know that the best coffee, health, flavor and economy being considered, is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25 cents ℔ lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

TOO GWER PHELLO PHRENDZ.—Wat can bee dun? Hold onn, deer Publick. Yur cumenct leet'e tu fast. Howzever Prezzes are runnen with litenen speed, & yuld get um sure. Thurd Edditshun is bein Prentud, and we dont wunder that yu ar impatient, as wittles is deer, and the Phunniest make cheep phat.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-st., has just issued his Spring Styles of Hats and Caps. For truly fashionable ornaments, they are beyond comparison. The town patronizes KNOX, recognizing his genius and talent in his line of business.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—Don't fail to read column headed "Sanitary Fair."

MARRIED.

MAKIN—KORTRIGHT.—On Thursday, March 31, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, JOHN MAKIN, formerly of Liverpool, England, to SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Kortright, of this City.

MORGAN—PALMER.—On Thursday, March 24, by Rev. G. S. Flanders, Dr. H. MORGAN to ELIZA G. PALMER, both of this City.

MCMILLAN—DODGE.—On Thursday evening, March 31, by Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN MCMILLAN to Mrs. MARY DODGE, both of this City.

NELSON—STUART.—On Thursday, March 31, at the residence of Richard Corkadell, Esq., by Rev. William Wardlaw, JOHN R. NELSON to Miss S. ANNIE STUART, all of this City.

DIED.

EDMOND.—On Friday, April 1, Dr. ROBERT EDMOND, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Cypress Hills, Long Island, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, D. D. Westervelt, No. 211 Henry-st., ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Charles Ford, of Perth Amboy.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FORD.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday morning, March 31, JOSIAH FORD, in the 77th year of his age.

HODGSON.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 31, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, WILLIE M. HODGSON, eldest son of Lieut. F. M. Hodgson, aged 5 years.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the father, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

LANER.—On Friday, April 1, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES LUTHER LANER, only son of Richard and Anne Laner, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—In Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, March 30, ANNIE ELISE, daughter of the late Capt. U. D. and Sarah J. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and the beloved wife of Rev. John C. Middleton, Rector of Calvary Church, Stonington.

MAGAGNOS.—On Thursday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ADELINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Theodore L. and Adeline A. Magagnos, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 1, CAROLINE, wife of Chas F. Osborn, in the 43d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from residence, Norwalk, Conn.

PACK.—On Thursday morning, March 31, EMMA J. PACK, only daughter of Hiram and Arrietta Pack, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 132 East 42d-st.

PLANT.—At Brandford, Conn., on Monday, March 28, WILLIAM PLANT, aged 64 years.

PURDY.—On Thursday, March 31, ELIZABETH PURDY, youngest daughter of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 13 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, James R. McGregor, Esq., No. 181 Orchard st.

TILLOU.—On Thursday morning, March 31, EMILY, wife of Francis Tillou, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 43 West 29th-st.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Bolivar County, Miss., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863, ARENT SCHUYLER, son of the late Jacob Rutger Van Rensselaer, of Columbia County, N. Y.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, March 31, HETTY MARIA, widow of the late Oliver Delancey Ward, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons Oliver D. and William A. Ward, and her son-in-law, Dr. James W. G. Clements, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Officers of 26th Mass. Vols.: Col. A. B. Tarr, Lieut.-Col. Sawtele, Capt. Smith, Maj. Clark, Quartermaster Cook, Capts. Pickering, Thayer, Chapman, Dickerman, Afer, Brady, Lieuts. Drew, Swain, Farnsworth, McQueston, Blodget, Hoyt, Whitney, Stalsweather, Eslabrook, Bonney, Dickerman, Tilden, Marshall, Jackson, Wadell, Dr. Fox, Chaplain Babbidge, Capt. Sayre and lady, Mrs. Dickman, Surg. Hastud, Surg. Livingston, Col. Goodrich, lady and children, Mrs. Geo. Eyres, Capt. Langdon, Lieut. Schyer, Lieut. Laffin, Surg. Ritlerge, Lieut. Spencer, Mr. Spaulding, G. Harris, U. S. N.; H. S. Lambert, J. Harrold, U. S. N., S. Reynolds, J. C. Mockler, U. S. N., E. Pierson, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Pitts, G. Bryer, U. S. N., C. Morgan, Mr. Fairchield, U. S. N., Chaplain Withbee, Capt. S. Lake, J. W. Moss, F. Childs, 515 men 26th Mass. Vols., and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans.—L. Levalloe, M. Levalloe, Miss E. Levalloe, A. Morelli and lady, J. G. Heneidrop and lady, Miss North, J. McDonell, W. L. May, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Keenan, C. W. Gould, F. W. Miner, C. M. Schoomaker, John T. Plummer, Willey Caldwell, Col. Swanton, J. H. Binham, J. W. Hervey, J. B. Griffith, D. Gatana, and 50 in the steerage.

In steamship Hudson, from New-Orleans.—Lieut. John S. Adams, Lieut. S. G. Lewis, Capt. A. S. Marshall, Lieut. W. P. Smith, Lieut. D. B. Cressey, Lieut. Correy, Lieut. Tisdale, Lieut. Robinetr. From Key West—Capt. B. S. Hatch, Dr. Otto, and 70 in the steerage.

In steamship George Olympus, from Nassau.—John Alexandre, G. J. Fitch, Thomas Keggan, Maria Kirk, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets........ 6 25 | Moon rises. 2 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 10 | Gov. Island... 4 59 | Hell Gate.. 6 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 1.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Germania, (Brem.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Frank, Shrousbure, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs & Co., C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; St. Louis, Doyle, New-London, S. Stevens; Liverpool, Chamberlain, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Annie, Chase, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Hannibal, Hawkins, New Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Aid, (Br.,) Edwards, Bristol, Geo. F. Bulley; Yumuri, (Br.,) Anderson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Bidwell, (Br.,) Churchill, Havre, Alfred Jean; Ella Adele, (Br.,) Crown, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Brigs Emma, (Swed.,) Brokney, Drippe, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) McDonald, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Allen, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Milton, Raymond, Boston, V. B. Nickerson; Moonlight, Tuthill, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; S. G. Miles, Latcham, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary Helen, (Br.,) Wood, St. Kitts, Snow & Burgess; Triton, Freeman, Philadelphia, E. Bartlett; Graham, Graham, Halifax, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; J. W. Lawrence, Tooker, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; Sarah R. Smith, Lewis, Beverly; Willie, Brown, Martinique; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Wilmington, L. Kenny; Golden Gate, Bedell, Havana, W. T. Converse & Co; Sea Breeze, (Br.,) Lewis, Leghorn, Thomas Dunham; R. C. A. Ward, Edward, Washington, F. J. Campbell; White Cloud, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; E. W. Benton, Chambers, Fortress Monroe, J. F. Campbell; Maryland, Cathcart, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; W. E. Bird, Hardy, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Alida, Lambert, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Washington, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Hudson, (transport,) Alexander, New-Orleans March 12, via Key West March 22, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had a constant succession of heavy gales the entire passage. March 28, 70 miles E. of Cape Henry, fell in with schr. Leesburgh, Capt. Blake, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, with loss of bowsprit, jibs, boat, mainmast sprung, and bulwarks gone, and had part of deck-load washed overboard in the N. E. gale of the 22d; being in a helpless condition, took her in tow; after making signals to a large screw steamer near by for assistance, as we were almost a wreck ourselves, but she took no notice of us; towed the schooner over 100 miles to the Delaware; was obliged to put into the Breakwater from the severe storm of the 30th. March 31, 12 miles N. E. of Cape May, passed brig Sarah B. Crosby. Left over 100 sail at anchor in the Breakwater. Two brigs, two schooners ashore; one ship and one schooner sunk.

Steamship George Olympus, (Br.,) Bernier, Nassau March 17, in ballast, and 15 passengers to Thos. Rigney. Had fine weather up to lat. 33 36, lon. 77 42, where she encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E., which lasted 3½ ds., and was hove to the whole time; same time a steamer passed bound northward. March 26, lat. 38, lon. 74, saw several pieces of wreck, bales of hay, and barrels resembling barrels of oil, etc.; on the 27th encountered another gale from the northward, which lasted 30 hours; saw several pieces of wreck and bales of hay; on the 28th, off Cape Henlopen, got short of coal, and went up to Delaware City to procure it; on the 29th came down the river, where she remained until the following day, blowing a heavy gale from N. E. at the time; left on the 30th, and passed the breakwater at noon.

U. S. steam transport Fannie, Theobald, Annapolis, via Fortress Monroe March 28, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced heavy N. & N. W. gales the entire passage; passed large quantities of drift wood, etc. March 29, off Old Swamp, saw two square-rigged vessels ashore. March 25, (outward passage,) during a heavy gale, commencing from E., then S., and again to N. W., which carried away foremast-head.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans March 24, at 10 P. M., and the Bar at 6 P. M. 26th, with 26th Mass. Vols., Col. Tarr commanding, and 209 bales cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with passengers to Murray & Nephew. Off the Delaware, spoke brig Belle of the Bay, 14 ds. from Port Royal for New-York. Has had very heavy easterly weather during the entire passage.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans March 24, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Lndlam, Heineken & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Bartlett, New-Orleans March 17, and Port Royal 25th, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, with cotton and 9 passengers to Lunt Bros.

U. S. steam transport Carthagena, Puss, Newbern, N. C., March 27, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had heavy weather.

Ship Augustus, Bradburn, Shields Jan. 25, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage; been 35 ds. westward of the Banks; while lying-to in a heavy gale from westward, had decks swept, lost boats, sails, jibboom, stove starboard bow, sprung bowsprit and main and mizzen masts, and ship leaking badly, also sustained other damage.

Ship Montezuma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Heatherington, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced heavy weather; stove bulwarks, shifted cargo, etc.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) Troop, Montevideo 62 ds., with wool and hides to C. C. Duncan & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Refuge, Borden, New-York; ships Lord Clyde, Killam, for Calcutta; Kellenworth, Hutchinson, for Valparaiso; McLeod, Chilton, for Maulmain. Feb. 11, lat. 27 10 S., lon. 31 07, passed a French brig, strg. N. E. March 17, lat. 28 64, lon. 63 53, passed a Danish schr., strg. N. E. March 27, lat. 37 45, lon. 70 17, encountered a terrific gale from N. E.; split sails, and the second officer had his arm broken. March 29, took a heavy gale from E. N. E., ran in anchored under Sandy Hook.

Schr. Fortune, Davis, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Pauline, Hultz, New Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Gloucester 5 ds., with fish.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E.

Sailed.

March 31—Steamer City of Richmond.

Ship Missouri.

Brigs James Sheppard, John Sherman, Iza, Fortuna.

Schooners Ann Bell, Wm. A. Ellis.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 28—Arr. schrs. John W. Hall, from Philadelphia for Boston; Golden Gate, from Boston for New-Bedford.

March 29—Arr. brig Wm. Nickels, from Portland for Baltimore; schrs. S. W. Simmons, from Philadelphia for Boston; Francisco, from Elizabethport for Salem; Elk, from Boston for New-York; Adaline Townsend, from Portland for Port Royal.

March 30—In port, Wm. Nickels; schrs. Alexandria, Phenix, (Br.,) Pavilion, Adaline, Maracaibo, Juno, J. W. Hall, Sarah B. Harris, Honest Abe, S. V. W. Simmons, Golden Gate, Elk, Francisco, Adaline Townsend, and Harry Smith, (Br.)

8 A. M., wind E. N. E., blowing heavy. No arrivals.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20—Arr. steamers George Cromwell, Columbia and Ericsson, New-York; Tennessee, Pensacola; brigs A. Nichols and H. Hallock, Boston; 23d, steamer George Peabody, Key West; bark M. W. Brett, New-York; brig American Union, Philadelphia.

March 23—Below, barks Conquest, from Boston; Milton, from New-York; brigs Julia and San Antonio, fm. Philadelphia.

March 21—Cld. ship Vanguard, for New-York; brigs Glendale, for Boston; Stockton, for Cardenas; schrs. B. H. Hartt, for Boston; Pequonnock, for Philadelphia; 22d, bark Tejuca, for Cienfuegos; brig C. C. Colson, for Sagua. 23d, steamer Yazoo, for New-York; brigs B. P. Nash, for New-York; S. Welsh, for Philadelphia; Ganges, for Cienfuegos; schrs. Gov. Curtin, W. S. Loud and Ripley, for Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

VESSELS ASHORE.—Ellwood Walter, Esq., the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, is in receipt of letters from Barnegat, stating that the brig George, of and for New-Haven, from St. Croix, is ashore nine miles S. of the inlet; is high up on the beach, and remains tight. The Br. brig Hunter, Bell, from Sagua for New-York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, is ashore two miles S. of Great Swamp. She has bilged, and is full of water. The vessel and cargo will no doubt be a total loss.

Spoken, &c.

Cumberland—ship, of Portland, Me., exchanged signals with, Feb. 3, lat. 31 18 S., lon. 41 01.

Jane Almond—bark, of and for London from Belize, out 35 ds., March 19, lat. 29 02, lon. 64 19.

Nineveh—bark, from Boston New-Orleans, March 10, off Bermin Islands.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Feb. 28, ships John Bunyan, Carver, for New-York in 10 ds.; Harpswell, Rodgers, do. do.; Nevada, dischg.; Canova, Reardon, from Portland, just arr.; Australia, Hopkins, do. do.; barks Flor del Mar, Wiswall, for New-York, ldg.; Lillias, Cummins, for do. in 10 ds.; Ionian, Marshall, just arr. from Portland.

THE

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The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. THOMPSON,

Formerly Missionary

of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination.*

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ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL STAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

They immediately increase the strength and deepen the color of the pale blood. They subdue the chills and fever, diminish the expectoration, and check the night sweats, always in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.

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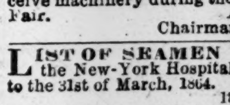
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician.

No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

KILL MOTHS.

Common Camphor won't, and Cedar Camphor will.

DONT LOSE YOUR CLOTHES

Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant, and durable, and *sure*. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,

Chairman Committee on Machinery.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED IN the New-York Hospital from the 1st of October, 1863, to the 31st of March, 1864.

1863.

Wm. Lindsay, 35, Ireland, Oct. 1.
Peter Lynch, 28, Ireland, Oct. 2.
Jas. McCarty, 20, New-York, Oct. 10.
Thos. Bates, 25, Massachusetts, Oct. 15.
Patrick Riley, 25, Ireland, Oct. 25.
John Batiste, 28, Isle of France, Nov. 1.
Thomas Moore, 28, Ireland, Nov. 5.
Jas. McDonald, 25, Scotland, Nov. 15.
Jas. Campbell, 49, Pennsylvania, Nov. 16.
Wm. Slatey, 35, Ireland, Dec. 2.
Newcome Owens, 35, New-York, Dec. 11.
Andrew Olsen, 34, Sweden, Dec. 24.
Charles Allen, 28, New-York, Dec. 31.

1864.

Charles Kelley, 29, New-York, Jan. 1.
Pellmore Colley, 26, Maine, Jan. 4.
John Errington, 25, Ireland, Jan. 9.
W. H. Nickerson, 44, Massachusetts, Jan. 10.
Jas. Buchanan, 33, Kentucky, Jan. 21.
Cyrus Hovell, 64, Nova Scotia, Jan. 23.
John Brooks, 25, New-York, Jan. 24.
Wm. Nelson, 28, Germany, Jan. 26.
Edward Wicks, 36, Sweden, Jan. 26.
Perry Hopkins, 45, Pennsylvania, Jan. 28.
Aaron Wardell, 19, New-Jersey, Jan. 29.
Henry Thomas, 35, England, Feb. 1.
Christopher Smith, 21, Pennsylvania, Feb. 2.
Wm. Brown, 45, New-York, Feb. 5.
Thos. Mallon, 35, Ireland, Feb. 9.
Francis Hamilton, 45, England, Feb. 19.
Norman Johnson, 31, District of Columbia, Feb. 20.
Jas. Terwilliger, 60, New-York, Feb. 27.
Joseph Francis, 40, New-Orleans, Feb. 27.
John Eagan, 27, Pennsylvania, March 3.
Stephen Yale, 26, New-York, March 4.
Robert Hanna, 28, Ireland, March 27.
Daniel Rogers, 55, New-York, March 7.
Geo. Williams, 20, Ireland, March 10.
Henry Schlavin, 10, Ireland, March 26.
Robert Wright, 45, Ireland, March 28.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—The best HAIR-DRESSING ever yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities,

ITS SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

No 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained.*

E. H. CRAIGE'S BROOKLYN AGENCY for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, No. 333 Fulton-st., up stairs, near City Hall.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN

TO HAVE THE

DESIRED EFFECT

IN ALL DISEASES

FOR WHICH

IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with

NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,

9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD

CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WARE-HOUSE.

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM
Store No. 6 Barclay-st.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
38 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS,
Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,

her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:
3 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., second floor:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson plush and hair-cloth; elegantly carved rosewood etagere, marble top, with mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier-glasses; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany six-octave piano forte, Dubois & Seabury makers; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, book-stands, secretary, quartette tables, paillasses, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut arm and dining chairs, linen window-shades, foot ottomans, French china, cut glassware, elegant velvet, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets; fine assortment of oil-cloths, rugs, Winship's ventilating refrigerator, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, elegant ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, gilt cornices, stair-rods, curtains, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 11th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood etagere, mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier glasses and cornices to match; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Chickering, maker; heavily carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads; dressing-bureaus, washstands, lounges, card-tables, enameled bedroom suite, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant solid oak buffet, marble top, pillar extension-table, dining-chairs in reps, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, very rich gilt chandeliers and brackets, window-shades, lace curtains, elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, stair-rods, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut suites in brocatel and reps, mahogany French bedsteads, hair, husk and straw mattresses, paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, mahogany extension tables, washstands, oil cloth, matting, silver-plated ware, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupé rockaway, in [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

WHITBECK'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY.

A POSITIVE, SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE for Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, common Sore Throat, and all bronchial affections! Use it at once, and save your life!

Sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of 50 cents. Address J. TEMPLETON WHITBECK, No. 110 Chatham-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

PIANOS! DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES!

New and second-hand pianos; harmoniums, melodeons, at great bargains.
Agents for Hallett & Cumston's celebrated pianos.
Smith's American Organ Harmoniums.
Stools and covers constantly on hand.
Pianos to let.

BAILEY & CO., No. 603 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

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IN PRESS—"THE SOLDIER'S HAPPY RETURN," mazurka descriptive, 30 cents. Just published, Excelsior Music Book for violin, flute or cornet, 25 cents. Italian and silk violin strings 25 cents, mailed. Musical instruments of every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

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BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally low, at T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

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STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 206 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast. Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale.

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, landing and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 86 Cedar-st.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

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For freight or passage apply to
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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	
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LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	
IOWA	—	Milburne,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.........{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

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M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Ayyly to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday............April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday............April 9
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday............April 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cubin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail-trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs, in a case. Usual discount.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 16x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 127x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—27 acres building ground adjoining East New-York, having two railroad fronts. The land is admirably adapted for manufacturing and building purposes generally. Will be sold at $800 per acre; adjoining land is selling at $150 per lot, or $1,800 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl st., or C. R. MILLER, East New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 148 Macdougal-st., three doors from the Washington Parade Ground; has all the modern improvements and is in the best order. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 148 Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 ACRES best land in Linn County, Iowa—good neighborhood and near schools and railroads—for a small, neat cottage, with two or more lots, the above as part pay, &c. Apply to WM. BUTTRE, No. 48 Franklin-st. N. B.—Brooklyn or near the City preferred.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side; house in perfect order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 5TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES, NEAR THE depot at Rye, Westchester County; 18 acres wood land, the balance good land, finely improved; there is an excellent garden, greenhouse, and fruit in abundance; the house is large, two-story and attic frame, nearly new; has all the modern improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring; the barns and stables are all in order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIX-tures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO communicate with some business firm of permanent character, who would, after a satisfactory year on salary, admit, without capital, to a respectable interest, a reliable man, who is competent to conduct a business correspondence, is familiar with mechanical drawing, and is a practically trained mechanician, and experienced in the general machine designing and manufacturing business. The business must be such that all its requirements shall be consistent with strict honesty and moral uprightness. Salary about $2,500. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with name and locality, and stating the nature of the business. City preferred. Communications will be treated confidentially.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The term opens March 31. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 28th and 29th, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at the Fifth-av. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $88 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School Agency, No. 130 Grand-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The fourth quarter of the academic year in this seminary, which offers the best accommodations, a delightful location, and the highest advantages, both in the solid and ornamental branches, will reopen April 12. Circulars may be obtained at J. P. WORSTELL'S Express Office, No. 254 Broadway.

REV. C. D. RICE, Principal and Professor.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 445, Westerman's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

BOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school managed with decision, kindness and encouragement by the principal. Manners strictly attended to. Terms from $140 to $160 per year. For particulars address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITTOCK.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 238 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st.; H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. Easter vacation ends April 2. Prepares boys for college, business, or the army. Catalogues at No. 10 Union-square, or at office of MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WIL-liamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. A select family school for boys. The forty-fifth semi-annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, May 4. Terms $300 per year. Thirty pupils. For circulars address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BISBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—AT A SEMINARY IN Brooklyn—a lady teacher, competent to instruct in higher English, composition and literature, a thorough, energetic teacher, of several years' experience. Address V. R., Brooklyn Post-office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF education and refinement wanted as visiting governess in a family in this City, to teach one young lady four hours daily in the usual English branches. Address, with reference and terms, H. A. M., Box No. 2,915 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.

WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling Green.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room, &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 25x66, (lot half the block) in 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the paneling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, gable-end, Philadelphia brick, bay-window, court-yard, and with chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, furnace-range, all the rooms elegantly papered, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Second-place. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS store property No. 110 Bowery. The lot is 25 feet wide by over 100 feet in depth; building is five stories high, and covers the whole lot. It is leased for a term of years to good tenants. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—NO. 23 WEST 37th-st., brown-stone, English basement house, four-story, 16x55; all modern improvements; in good condition; lowest price, $15,000. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND HALF STORY cottage house, No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; house, 25x35, with extension lot 25x100; has gas, furnace and water; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, or to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone English basement house, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.9 by 60 feet, in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to G. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 28 West 16th-st.; 14 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 water-closets. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J.,
TO LET.
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,

suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET
STORES ON THE 8TH-AV.,
Dwelling-houses on 52d-st,
W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.,
8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st.; or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, FIVE minutes from steamboat landing, a house having six bedrooms, two parlors, basement, kitchen, under cellar and pantries; gas, water, dumb-waiter, range and furnace; a stable with bedroom for hostler; gas, water and room for a carriage and span; all new and in good order. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or C. W. HALLETT, No. 134 Bowery New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY about leaving for Europe desire to let for six months their four-story brown stone high-stoop house, located in West 23d-st., a very desirable neighborhood, and in one of the pleasantest parts of the City. The house is neatly and thoroughly furnished. Address EUROPE, Box No. 845 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, EITHER ENTIRE or divided into offices to suit: the room is 60 feet deep and 40 feet wide, well lighted on three sides, with a large skylight in centre, known as "McCullough's Tea Salesroom," over the building No. 159 Front-st. Apply to WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A genteel English basement house, in an excellent neighborhood, near the ferries; four stories, with modern improvements; rent, $700. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, with water, gas, &c.; price, $5,500. Inquire at No. 23 Concord-st., at 1, or at 6 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS 50 feet by 100, well lighted and steady power, situated on 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply on the premises, or at No. 131 Grand-st., to WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A central location, for six months from 20th April; family going to Europe; will be let low to a careful tenant. Address W. H., Box No. 862 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUIT-able for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, HALF-depth house, No. 116 West 34th-st., partially furnished; price $900. Apply to E. ELIOT, No. 48 West 38th-st., or J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET FOR TWO YEARS—IN THE BEST part of West 30th-st., a three-story English basement house, 20 by 50 feet, partly furnished or otherwise. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS, WITH OR WITHOUT power. Size 23½ feet by 60 feet, also 23½ feet by 88 feet. Apply at No. 144 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached, and one or two acres of land suitable for Summer and Winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads, not over an hour from New-York.
J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A YEAR, A FURNISHED place in the country, within an hour or an hour and a half of the City. The house must be large enough for a family of ten or twelve persons. Address, with price, and all particulars, Box No. 2,136 Post-office.

WANTED—WITHIN EIGHT OR TEN MILES OF the City, a furnished or unfurnished house, with stable, coach house, &c. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,582 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GEN-tlemen, with partial board if required, at No. 8 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

IRON WORK.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400 HORSE-power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale; in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., No. 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
5,000 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
15,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Print and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,

In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.

T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, [illegible]

A furnished villa and beautiful site of six or [illegible] acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet, &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, [illegible] water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by [illegible] and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent country; the gardens are very productive, the place is stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 18th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 33 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere; the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Suitable for a private gentleman or a merchant doing business in the City; containing 25 acres, in the Village of White Plains, one mile from depot; mansion nearly new, with every convenience; grounds well laid out, with a fine view of the surrounding country; good road and sidewalk; garden well stocked with small fruits; land in the best order; situation healthy; outbuildings large and convenient, with a fine apple orchard; price $12,500. Also, two building sites fronting on Broadway, 3½ acres each, $1,000 per acre. The situation is beautiful, and the land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade. Inquire of JAMES ARMSTRONG, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE country seat, in the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, one mile from Bronxville, on Harlem Railroad and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on New-Haven Railroad. House, modern built, roomy and convenient, and outbuildings numerous and in good order; land is all of a very fine quality, with an abundance of fruit; the farm consists of 50 acres of land—a less number will be sold with the buildings and improvements if desired; the place is admirably situated as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price for the entirety, $22,500. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND and farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 900 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery; grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETE-ly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

WEST POINT.—FOR SALE, A NEAT COT-tage and one acre of land, in a desirable location, one and a half miles south of the Military Academy, within a few minutes' walk of Cozzen's Hotel, and adjoining the country seat of Alfred Pell, Esq. On the premises there is a never-failing spring of excellent water, a number of choice fruit trees, a carriage-house and stable. For terms, apply to W. H. RYAN, Room No. 4, No. 37 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most eligible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry, furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON TURNPIKE Road, near Port Chester depot, a handsome country residence, with 4½ acres of good land; the house is nearly new, was built by the present owner for his own residence in the best manner, and of the best material; has a pleasant situation, nicely shaded, and there is fruit in abundance, with good garden, barn and carriage-house. Apply to J. J. DEALL, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE house and about 15 acres of land, with outhouses, three miles from Passaic Bridge, on Erie Railway. The house is built of brick, two stories high, with wings, Swiss style. Price $6,500, rent $350. Apply to GEORGE BOSSHARD, No. 57 Cedar-st., New-York, or A. WARD & BROTHER, Belleville, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE MANSION house and about 3 acres of ground, the late residence of the late Andrew Clark, situated at Rye, Westchester County, ¾ mile from the depot, and about ¼ of a mile from the beach. The grounds are beautifully shaded and well fruited. The house is large and the situation very desirable. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 62¼ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to
J. H. SUYDAM, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

SPLENDID LOTS FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island—Beautiful views, commanding the ocean and bay of New-York, also the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and Jersey City; there are three ferries, requiring but 45 minutes to go from the City to these lots, and, in point of time, as near, Wall-st. as 24th-st. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, [illegible] houses to let for the season or year, by [illegible] BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK—A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broad-st., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of
OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR THE SEASON—A furnished farm-house and 7 acres of land, situated about 3 miles below Rahway, at Uniontown, N. J. The house is pleasantly located, and surrounded by fruit trees. Possession given on or after April 1. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale; 40 acres; first-class buildings, fruit and shade trees; 20 miles in New-Jersey, ½ mile from the depot. See the owner at No. 82 Cedar-st., first floor.
E. A. CLARK.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, in Hamilton Park, near ferry, several first-class residences to rent, with all modern conveniences, adapted to gentlemen doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR DEPOT—A double house, containing 8 rooms; lot [illegible] feet; carriage-house, good well of water, variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTTAGE containing eleven rooms, with garden attached, within five minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to B. F. ERRINGTON, near the premises, or No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT MILTON LANDING, Ulster County, containing seven rooms; possession on the 1st of April. Rent $125. For further particulars, address J. WARDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR year, several beautiful places, with from [illegible] thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS, of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second M'tge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,800,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $5,160,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{ L. S. } (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRONYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 80 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COHU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d19-law6mS*

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company will be held at the Shoe and Leather Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to $200,000.

A. C. RICHARDS,	C. F. LIVERMORE,
J. O. LOW,	W. H. DWINELLE,
W. H. LEE,	A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,	C. C. YEATON,
H. W. ALDEN,	Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 5th day of April next. WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 shares..$20 per share.

The amount of capital stock of the above company, authorized by the board of Trustees to be sold at $10 per share, or half its par value, having been disposed of, a limited amount at $12 50 per share can be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
MARCH 30, 1864. No. 61 Cedar-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT ITS NEW BANKING-HOUSE, AT
NO. 338 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEAR 27TH-ST.,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.
DIRECTORS:

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
FRANCIS W. HAINES,	H. H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY R. DAVID,	SIDNEY P. NICHOLS,
THOMPSON W. DEEKER,	D. D. T. MARSHALL,
	RICHARD KELLY.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.	RICHARD KELLY, President.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.
President,
ELISHA RIGGS.
Trustees.
ELISHA RIGGS,
ROBERT D. CULLEN,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
PETER MARIE,
JAMES E. LYON,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER.

Capital, 50,000 shares of $100 each.

Books of subscription for this stock at 40 per cent. will be opened at our office this day.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.
MARCH 31, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. W. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.......................................$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per Share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 8th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864..92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.

CAPITAL..$150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.

Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS,
BENSON VAN VLIET,

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Stock Commission Broker in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of BENSON VAN VLIET.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are BENSON VAN VLIET, ALFRED LOCKWOOD and JOHN B. NORRIS.

That BENSON VAN VLIET, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York, is the only general partner.

That ALFRED LOCKWOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN B. NORRIS, who resides in said City of Brooklyn, are the special partners.

That the amount of capital which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock is an actual cash payment of the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

That the said partnership commences the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 1, 1864.

BENSON VAN VLIET,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS.

THE FIRM OF LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. ROBERT W. HALSTED.

(Signed) DE WITT C. LAWRENCE.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 70 Wall-st., as heretofore, under the firm of LAWRENCE & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.,
Member of the N. Y. Mining Board.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
———————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

10,000 barrels first quality NEW MESS or NEW PRIME MESS PORK, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known; also the kind of barrel.

800,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
5. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector, on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.
30,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Allegheny, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of accoutrements.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

A BOARD OF ARMY SURGEONS WILL meet at No. 7 North 5th-st., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, April 4, to select a pannier, mess chest and field medicine case for the Medical Department of the Army. All persons having patterns of these articles are invited to submit them for examination.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1887.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING.

Architects are invited to furnish plans for a building to be erected for the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, upon a lot corner of Washington and Lasalle sts., of dimensions and position as follows:

Lot 93x180, bounded on the north by Washington-st., opposite Court-house-square—93 feet; west, by Lasalle-st.—180 feet; south, by an alley—93 feet; east, by a court of 30 feet, reserved for access and light to the building—the building to occupy the entire lot.

The corporation is entitled to five feet area on the north, east and west sides.

BASEMENT.

To be sufficiently elevated to be well lighted, and to be divided into desirable offices for commercial and banking purposes.

FIRST FLOOR.

To be divided into general business offices, varying in size and accommodation.

SECOND FLOOR.

Main hall for Board of Trade, room 130 by full breadth of building. Balance of this floor to be divided into general offices, with Secretary's private office, reading-room, writing-room for the use of the members of the Board, and Directors' room. The height of the main Hall will be sufficient to admit of third floor of offices above the second floor offices, which will be required for Committee, Inspectors' and store-rooms. The position of second floor offices may be made subservient to convenience of entrance and best advantage of main hall.

The superstructure to be of Illinois marble, pressed brick, or of both combined, metal roof, no dome.

The Board desire to erect a building somewhat economical, of elaborate style, but durable in material and workmanship, with most approved system of ventilation, lighting and drainage, with arrangements for heating with steam or water, 20 feet under court on east side, and under sidewalks on Washington and Lasalle streets, to be available for coal and water closets. Cost of building from $150,000 to $200,000.

Plans to be drawn on ⅛ scale—geometrical drawings, colored—accompanied with full explanations; estimates separate for each part of the mechanical work required for the erection and completion of the building, to be enclosed to the Chairman of the Building Committee, which will be opened at noon on the FIRST DAY OF MAY next. $1,000 to be paid for the plans adopted. Working plans and general architectural services for construction of building to be a matter of after arrangement.

Any further information will be furnished on application to the Chairman of the Committee.

DANIEL THOMPSON, Chairman.
JOHN L. HANCOCK,
T. J. BROWNSON,
GEO. RUMSEY,
HUGH McLENNAN,
Building Committee.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1864.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their Proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, April 6. Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, by steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 22d Vic. c. 43, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee at Spanish Town.